MACEWAN LRC
1004247613

Uniforms of the World

Fred Gilbert Blakeslee

1004247613

UNIFORMS OF THE WORLD

BY

FRED GILBERT BLAKESLEE

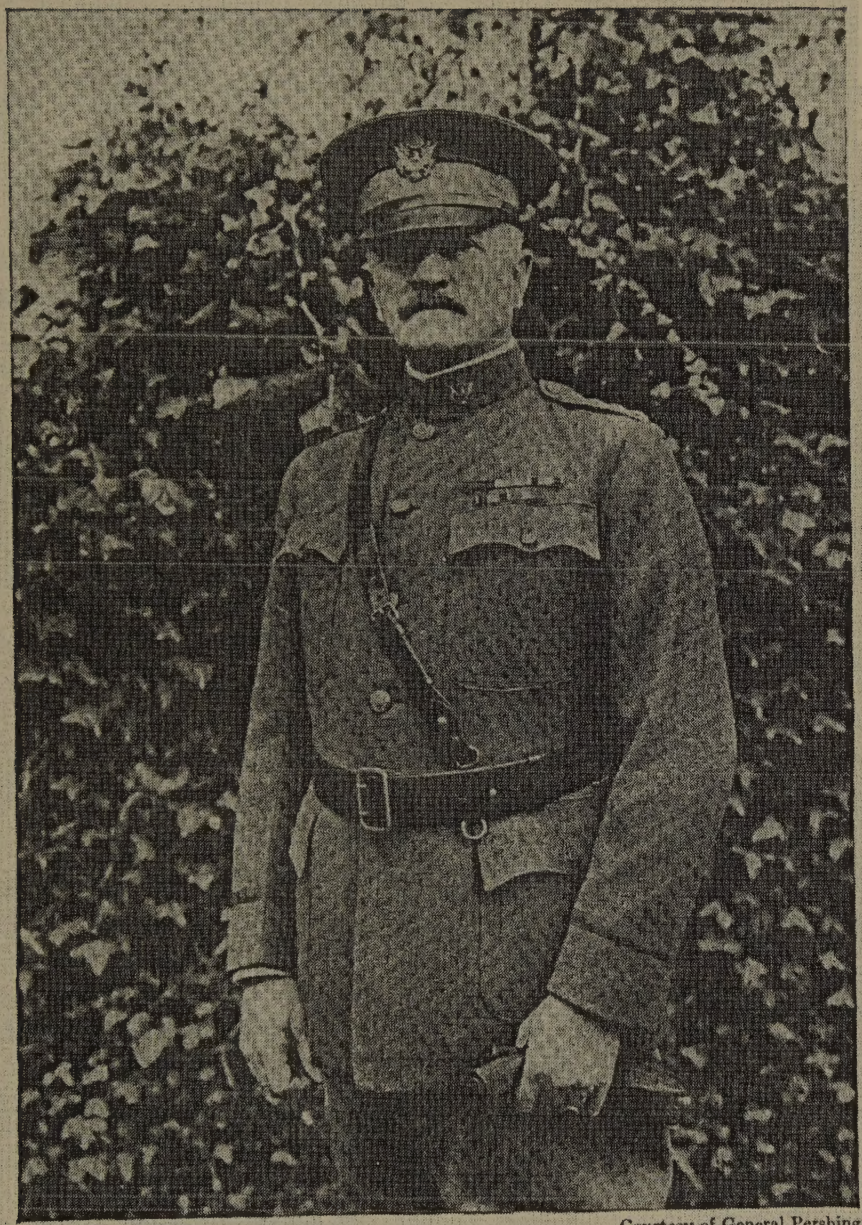
AUTHOR OF "SWORD PLAY FOR ACTORS,"
"ARMY UNIFORMS OF THE WORLD"

ILLUSTRATED

LEARNING RESOURCE
CENTRE
GRANT MacEWAN
COLLEGE

UNIFORMS OF THE WORLD, COPYRIGHT, 1929
BY E. P. DUTTON & CO., INC. :: :: ALL
RIGHTS RESERVED :: PRINTED IN U. S. A.

FIRST EDITION



Courtesy of General Pershing.

General John J. Pershing. Commander-in-chief American Expeditionary Force. World War.

TO THE MEMORY OF

MY FATHER

CAPTAIN HENRY E. BLAKESLEE

76TH U. S. C. I.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
	Introduction	xiii
	Definitions	xvii
I.	Ancient Costumes	3
II.	Early Uniforms	13
III.	Naval Warfare	20
IV.	Drill	28
V.	United States. 1492–1861	38
VI.	United States. Army. 1861–1917	48
VII.	United States. Army. World War	62
VIII.	United States. Navy	72
IX.	United States. Marine Corps	86
X.	United States. Various	98
XI.	The British Empire. Army	118
XII.	The British Empire. Navy	133
XIII.	The British Empire. Various	145
XIV.	France. Army	163
XV.	France. Various	178
XVI.	Italy	191
XVII.	Spain	205
XVIII.	Portugal	215
XIX.	Belgium—Netherlands	223
XX.	Denmark—Switzerland	238
XXI.	Germany	248
XXII.	Austria-Hungary	262
XXIII.	Poland—Czechoslovakia—Jugo-Slavia	274
XXIV.	Albania—Greece—Roumania	287

CHAPTER		PAGE
XXV.	TURKEY—BULGARIA	298
XXVI.	NORWAY—SWEDEN	308
XXVII.	FINLAND—LITHUANIA—ESTONIA	321
XXVIII.	RUSSIA—LATVIA	331
XXIX.	MEXICO—CUBA	345
XXX.	GUATEMALA — HONDURAS — SALVADOR—PANAMA	353
XXXI.	VENEZUELA—COLOMBIA	360
XXXII.	BRAZIL	369
XXXIII.	PERU—ECUADOR—BOLIVIA	377
XXXIV.	PARAGUAY—URUGUAY	388
XXXV.	CHILE	394
XXXVI.	ARGENTINE	399
XXXVII.	EGYPT—ABYSSINIA	405
XXXVIII.	PERSIA—SIAM—NEPAL	410
XXXIX.	CHINA	419
XL.	JAPAN	431
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	441

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

General John J. Pershing. Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Force. World War . . . . . *Frontispiece*

PAGE

The Author in 16th Century Plate Armor . . 9
Cadet Private. U. S. M. A. Full Dress Uniform . 45
Major General and Staff. U. S. Army. Civil War . 51
Private. American Expeditionary Force. World War 65
Vice Admiral and Staff. U. S. Navy. Service Uniform. World War 79
Major U. S. Marine Corps. Full Dress Uniform . 93
Sergeant. New Jersey State Police 113
Captain. British Army. World War. Service Uniform 125
Lieutenant. British Navy. Blue Service Uniform . 137
British Ambassador and Staff 147
Subedar. 35th Sikhs. Indian Army. Full Dress Uniform 157
Chasseur à Cheval. French Army. Napoleon I . 165
Sous Lieutenant. World War. Service Uniform . 173
French Ambassador. Full Dress Uniform . . . 181
Metropolitan Police. Paris Summer Uniform . . 187
Colonel. General Staff. Italian Army. World War. Service Uniform 199
Police. Spain. Winter and Summer Uniforms . . 213
Commandant. Belgian Army. World War. Service Uniform 227
Inspector of Police. Belgian. Full Dress Uniform. 231
Grenadier Officers. Netherlands Army. Full Dress Uniform 235
Officers. German Army. World War 253

PAGE

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. ARTILLERY. HUNGARIAN ARMY. SERVICE UNIFORM 269
CAPTAIN. CAVALRY. POLISH ARMY. SERVICE UNIFORM 275
OFFICER. POLICE. NORWAY. FULL DRESS UNIFORM . 313
OFFICER. ENGINEERS. LITHUANIAN ARMY. SERVICE UNIFORM 327
RUSSIAN INFANTRY. SERVICE UNIFORM. CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION 333
FIRST LIEUTANANT. CAVALRY. VENEZUELAN ARMY. FULL DRESS UNIFORM 361
OFFICERS. BRAZILIAN ARMY. FULL DRESS, SOCIAL, AND SERVICE UNIFORMS 373
MAJOR. PERSIAN ARMY. FULL DRESS UNIFORM . . 411
OFFICERS. CHINESE ARMY. EMPIRE 425
OFFICERS. JAPANESE ARMY. WORLD WAR. SERVICE UNIFORM 435

INTRODUCTION

THE study of the changes which have occurred in the garb of mankind, and of the devices used to designate his leaders, from the days of the bow and arrow to those of the magazine rifle, should appeal to all persons interested in the history of the human race. It is the purpose of this work to treat of these changes in such a manner that it may, it is hoped, prove helpful to those who might wish to learn something regarding dress in the different periods of history, and various countries of the world.

The author has spent over a quarter of a century in collecting the data used in this book, much of it being obtained only after extensive search in such vast literary storehouses as the reading room of the British Museum in London, and the public libraries of New York, Washington and Boston. He has secured authoritative data regarding the uniforms worn in practically every army in the world today, and he takes this opportunity to acknowledge his indebtedness to the members of our diplomatic corps and consular service without whose assistance much of this information would not have been obtainable. Their unfailing courtesy and helpfulness contributed largely to making the writing of this book possible. Whenever possible they secured and forwarded copies of the official dress regulations, and when this could not be done, reports were sent instead. In many cases where no printed regulations existed, these reports

consisted of copies of those furnished by our military attachés to our War Department.

The author also acknowledges his indebtedness to the late Dr. Bashford Dean, Mr. Thomas T. Hoopes, and Mr. Stephen V. Grancsay of the Arms and Armor Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York for their assistance in matters relating to ancient military equipment.

In his previous work treating of uniforms, the author confined himself to describing only those of the larger armies; but in his present book he has described the dress of the soldier in every army in the world, save those of a few of the smaller countries and some of the semi-civilized states, from which he has found it impossible to secure accurate data.

Through its specialized attention to badges of rank, it is believed that this book covers a field not usually treated in detail in works of a similar nature.

Besides treating of army uniforms, in this book will be found descriptions of navy, diplomatic, and police dress as far as information regarding the same has been obtainable.

Uniforms differ so greatly in the various countries that it is impossible to describe each separately in detail within the limits of a single volume, but a description of each class of uniform in each country is given, and, as far as possible the facings which go with it are also indicated. In the same manner the form of insignia of rank used in each army, or navy, is described, together with its arrangement for any desired rank.

Besides a description of the uniforms of the different countries, information is also given regarding the methods in vogue in each in wearing such articles of equip-

ment as side-arms, dispatch pouches, sabre-tasches, sashes, and aiguillettes.

As this work is for American readers, the author has given special attention to tracing the development of the uniforms of our own army from Colonial times to the present day, not forgetting to include the garb worn by the Confederates, who fought so gallantly for a lost cause, more than half a century ago.

It is probable that the book contains some errors, due to the difficulty of securing proper translations of foreign regulations, and to recent changes in uniforms made while the book was being written. In several cases translations were made by civilians unacquainted with the technicalities of military dress and the author was obliged to use his own judgment in trying to determine what the translator meant. Nevertheless, in spite of a few possible errors, the information contained in this book can be relied upon as being accurate.

In order to assist the student in further research, a bibliography of works relating to official dress is given.

FRED G. BLAKESLEE, 1928.

DEFINITIONS

FOR the benefit of readers unacquainted with the technicalities of military dress and equipment, the following definitions are made.

HEAD-DRESS. The earliest form of military head-dress was the helmet, and it has continued in use in some form or other until the present time. In its earliest form it was a sort of metal cap, which, in the days of the Grecian phalanx, became converted into an iron helm, which protected the top and back of the head and the cheeks. The Romans used a shallow helmet of steel with cheek pieces. The Normans had a rather high conical helm with a projecting nasal. At the time of the crusades a cylindrical helm was worn which completely covered the head and had air and sight holes. This was replaced in the fourteenth century by a lighter form of helmet, known as the basinet, having a movable vizor which covered the face. The armet was a somewhat similar type of helmet also having a movable vizor. The morion and the cabasset were high-crowned steel caps with brims but without any protection for the face. Both were in use during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. From the seventeenth century until the present day, the steel helmet has been worn in some armies, usually by the heavy cavalry. During the World War the steel helmet was worn by both the allied and enemy troops without regard to arm of service. Cloth and pith helmets are still worn in some countries.

The bearskin and the hussar busby came into use about the time of Napoleon. The former is a tall hat covered with black or brown fur; the latter a round vizorless cap of fur, about six or eight inches high, having a cloth top which usually hangs down on one side like a bag.

The lanecer, or uhlan, helmet is a stiff head-dress, often of

leather, with a square-sided top. The shako is a stiff form of head-covering of various types, having a round top. It came into use early in the nineteenth century and is still worn in some armies. The cadets at West Point wear the shako. The military cap is in use in nearly all armies today and is of various types. It is always made of cloth and usually has a stiff band and a sloping vizor. Its top may be either stiff, or soft. Some caps, like our oversea cap, are soft throughout and have no vizor.

The chapeau, used with full dress in some armies, many navies and nearly all diplomatic corps, is a flat-sided, fore and aft that, usually ornamented with gold lace, and sometimes having a feather plume along the top. The cocked hat was originally three-cornered, but the military cocked hat of today is a flat-sided, fore and aft hat like the chapeau, but higher in the crown and often having an erect plume.

EPAULET. The epaulet as a mark of rank for an officer came into use about 1750 and is still used in many armies. The earliest form of epaulet was a plain strap of gold or silver embroidery, having a fringe of the same metal. Early in the nineteenth century the end furthest from the neck became circular in form, with a crescent-shaped border to which the fringe was attached. The part of the epaulet which extends up the shoulder is known as the strap; the circular part as the pad. The embroidery on the strap is always flat and usually the pad, with its crescent and fringe, is also flat and of the same metal as the strap. In some armies, however, the pad is of colored cloth, generally enclosed in a crescent of the same metal as the strap. Although most epaulets are fringed, in some armies captains and lieutenants have no fringe on the epaulet. There is also sometimes a distinction in the type of fringe worn by officers of different ranks. Insignia of rank is usually worn on the pad, but sometimes on the strap. Some epaulets do not bear any insignia. In some armies, enlisted men wear epaulets but they are of cloth, with worsted fringe, instead of gold or silver. The epaulet is attached to the coat by being passed through a loop near the shoulder seam, and fastened by means of a button, usually of the screw-in type, near the collar.

SHOULDER KNOT. The shoulder knot differs from the epaulet in that its strap is usually of twisted gold or silver cords instead of flat lace, and it has no fringe. From about 1880 to

1900 a shoulder knot was in use in the United States Army which had a strap of twisted gold cords and a pad of arm of service color without the crescent. On the pad were displayed the regimental number, or staff device, and the insignia of rank. The present type of shoulder knot extends to the shoulder seam of the coat, is of twisted gold or silver cords, or a combination of the two metals, and does not have the pad, although in some armies it has a clover leaf end. Badges of rank are usually worn upon it. In some armies the knot, for use with service dress, is made without stiffening. Enlisted men sometimes wear shoulder knots of worsted.

The shoulder knot is fastened to the coat in the same manner as the epaulet.

SHOULDER PIECE. The shoulder piece extends up the shoulder in the same manner as the epaulet and is secured by means of a button at upper end. It may be of flat gold or silver braid, or of cloth; and may be a part of the coat, or detachable. Officers of the United States Army have shoulder pieces which are a part of the garment when in service dress; while officers of the United States Navy have detachable shoulder pieces when in white uniform. In nearly all armies the coats of enlisted men have cloth shoulder pieces which are a part of the garment.

SHOULDER STRAP. The shoulder strap is worn across the shoulders, sewn to the coat, usually near the shoulder seam, and in some armies is the insignia of a commissioned officer. Badges to mark the different grades are displayed upon it. The usual form of the shoulder strap is oblong, with a cloth center, or field, and a gold border, but the type varies in the different armies.

GORGET PATCH OR COLLAR FIELD. A piece of cloth of a different color from that of the uniform, worn on the collar. With the open lapel type of coat, like the civilian sack coat, a patch is worn on each lapel; when the coat buttons to the neck, the patch is worn on either side of the front of the collar. The form and size of the patch differs according to the army.

RANK STRIPES. Stripes of gold or silver embroidery which encircle the cuff are worn in some armies and nearly all navies as an insignia of rank. A wide stripe is one of about an inch and a half, or two inches; a medium stripe one of about an inch;

a narrow stripe one of about a half inch. Sometimes a quarter inch stripe, between wider ones, is also worn.

AIGUILETTE. Originally this was a cord with a pencil at the end used by generals or staff officers for writing dispatches. It is now an ornament of gold or silver cords worn around the upper part of the arm, usually the right one, one end being attached to the shoulder and the other to one of the upper buttons of the coat. It is usually worn by generals and staff officers of armies and flag and staff officers of navies. Enlisted men of certain rank and arm of service wear a worsted aiguilette in some armies.

BREAST CORD. This differs from the aiguilette in that it does not, as a rule, encircle the arm. It consists of several cords of gold, silver, or worsted, attached to one shoulder and to one of the upper buttons of the coat. This ornament is often worn by gendarmes.

HELMET CORD. This was a cord of gold, silver, or worsted worn by mounted men. It encircled the neck and had one end attached to the head-dress and the other brought under the armpit and fastened to one of the upper buttons of the coat. This cord was sometimes worn by foot soldiers.

CHIN STRAP. This is a strap on the front of the cap, directly above the vizor, fastened at each end with a small button, which can be extended so as to pass under the chin. In many armies it is gold or silver for officers and leather for men.

DISPATCH POUCH. This is an oblong box of leather with a flap which buttons underneath. It is attached to a belt and is usually worn over the left shoulder.

The belt for officers is often gold or silver; for the men of leather. The flap generally bears some device in metal.

BALDRIC. A belt worn over the right shoulder from which the sword was suspended.

BANDOLEER. An ammunition belt worn over the shoulder.

SABRETACHE. A flat pocket of leather, usually black with a gilt metal device upon it and often bordered with gold lace, attached to the sword belt on the left side and hanging at about the height of the knee. It was worn in some armies by mounted troops, especially light cavalry, during the nineteenth century. It was used by many of cavalry regiments of Napoleon and

was an article of equipment in the British army as late as the twentieth century. In the British service its use was not always restricted to cavalry.

SWORD BELT. The dress belt is often covered with gold lace, but the service belt is always of plain leather. In the United States the belt has two slings, and a hook upon which the sword is hung. In many foreign armies the belt has a single sling and no hook, the sheathed weapon either being carried in the left hand, or else the end of the scabbard allowed to drag on the ground. In our army the sword belt is worn over the dress and the service coats, but in our navy it is worn under the service coat. The Sam Browne belt is a service belt with a supporting strap which passes over the right shoulder. It is worn over the coat.

SWORD KNOT. This is a strap of gold or silver lace, or leather, used for securing the sword to the wrist. In our army it is attached to the sword near the top of the handle, but in many foreign armies it is attached to the lower part of the handle (the part nearest the blade) and passed around the knuckle-bow.

THE SWORD. The military sword is almost always of the saber type, having a single edged, straight or slightly curved blade, and a knuckle-bow guard, either with or without branches. The naval officer's sword is of the same type but having a somewhat shorter blade; while the cutlass has a still shorter blade and a metal guard which protects the entire hand. The diplomatic sword is a light weapon having a narrow straight blade and a simple knuckle-bow guard. In nearly all armies the sword, when drawn, is carried in the right hand, the arm being slightly bent and the hand near the thigh. When mounted, the hand is placed on the hip. In the British Army the sword is held erect in front of the right side, the right forearm being extended in a straight line. On the march the blade is inclined backwards so that it rests on the right shoulder, the position of the forearm remaining unchanged. In most armies the salute with the sword is made by first raising the point (hand in front of the neck) and then lowering it, but in the British service the reverse of this is done. In our army enlisted men armed with the sword, when saluting, raise the point but do not lower it.

PUTTEES. These are a covering for the leg between the knee and the ankle and are worn with breeches. There are two kinds of puttees; leather, fastened with straps at the top and bottom; and woollen, known as spiral, which are wound around the leg. The word puttee comes to us from India and the first puttees were worn by the native troops of that country.

UNIFORMS OF THE WORLD

UNIFORMS OF THE WORLD

CHAPTER I

ANCIENT COSTUMES

MILITARY costume has undergone great changes during the centuries in which men have fought against each other, and it is a far cry from the days of prehistoric man, uncouthly garbed in skins, and armed with the primitive stone axe, to the time of the khaki-clad soldier with his high-powered magazine rifle.

The earliest known type of human beings either went without clothing, or were dressed in crudely tanned skins of animals. Their weapons were the axe, the knife, the javelin, and possibly the bow and arrow. As the art of working metals had not then been discovered, stone and wood were used exclusively in the construction of these earliest of weapons. Roughly speaking, the Stone Age began with the creation of the human race and lasted until the dawn of the Egyptian and the Assyrian civilizations. As mankind became more intelligent, they learned to make use of minerals, and bronze took the place of stone in weapons of offence. During this period also, cloth replaced skin as an article of wearing apparel, although leather continued to be used for defensive purposes.

The Assyrians, according to bas-reliefs of ancient Nineveh, appear to have worn a tight-fitting jersey of twisted ropes over a tunic of cloth, and to have been armed with weapons of bronze. The sword, resembling a dagger in form, makes its appearance at this time, and men armed with javelins carried circular shields. Metal helms for protection of the head also came into use during this period.

The Egyptians were not much given to wearing armor, relying chiefly upon the shield for defence. Egyptian shields were oblong, or oval, in form and many of them were provided with sight holes, through which a warrior could watch his adversary without uncovering himself. Like Assyrians, the soldiers of Egypt possessed the short, straight, double-edged sword, but many of them carried in its stead a broad-bladed, single-edged cutting weapon.

The Trojan war was fought with weapons of brass, and Homer in his Iliad gives us an excellent description of the military equipment of that period. The Greek warrior wore a cuirass of plate; a helmet which protected both the top of the head and the back of the neck and was surmounted by a fan-shaped crest; and metal greaves, which covered the leg from the knee to the ankle. A large circular shield, a long javelin, and a straight, two-edged sword completed his equipment.

With the passing of the Heroic Age we enter the iron period, and as we gaze at the Greeks and the Persians engaged in deadly warfare, we find the weapons and armor of both of the contending forces composed largely of that metal. The Greeks at this time had a highly efficient military organization and had perfected a formation known as the phalanx, which when brought into action under favorable conditions was well nigh uncon-

querable. It was composed of heavily equipped men armed with long spears, placed close together in five or more ranks, and so arranged that the spears of the last rank projected three feet in front of the line of the front rank. One can well imagine the extreme difficulty of breaking through such a solid array. The great weakness of the phalanx lay in the fact that it was difficult to manoeuvre except upon level ground, and if it was compelled to fight over rough country, it became almost impossible for it to hold the compact formation, which was so essential to its success.

The hoplite, who was a member of the phalanx, wore an iron helm which completely covered his head, except for the eyes, nose, mouth and chin; a leather tunic extending nearly to the knees, and greaves molded to fit the legs. He carried besides his spear, a heavy iron shield, round or oval in form, which afforded him complete protection from the neck to the knees. Besides the hoplite the Greeks had lightly armed troops, which they used for scouting, skirmishing and similar duties, but it was upon the heavily equipped and thoroughly trained soldier that they placed their chief reliance and it was these "men of iron" which enabled them to successfully withstand the terrific onslaughts of the vast hordes of Xerxes and Darius.

The Persians, having in their armies drafts drawn from the nations and tribes whom they had conquered, had a widely diversified military equipment which it would be useless to attempt to describe here, but in a general way it may be said that the dress of the nobles consisted of a garment of cloth upon which bands or rings of iron were sewn, while the common people had tunics of linen, or wool, padded with hair or some other

substance. Helms of metal or padded cloth were worn; swords, spears, axes, javelins, bows and arrows, and slings constituted the armory of weapons, and shields of various forms and sizes were largely relied upon for defence. On account of the great diversity of people who composed their army, it was impossible for the Persians to have as highly a trained organization as that of the Greeks. It was the Grecian phalanx, and afterwards the Roman legion which taught the world the value of discipline and organized formations.

With the advent of the Roman soldier we reach the age when steel replaced iron. The legionary wore a cuirass, composed of circular bands of steel sewn upon an undergarment of linen or leather, each band being hinged at the back and secured in front by means of a clasp. Four smaller plates passed over the shoulders like straps. On his head was a shallow but serviceable helm, having cheek pieces which were fastened with a thong under the chin. A short, straight, double-edged sword, having its point cut at an obtuse angle, hung at his right side; in his right hand he carried a spear of peculiar design, known as the pilum; and on his left arm he bore an oblong and very convex shield, emblazoned with the design of his legion. Roman officers wore a cuirass of plate, molded to fit the figure and often highly ornamented, from the bottom of which hung ropes of twisted leather, reaching nearly to the knee. Scale armor was sometimes also worn by officers of high rank. Over the cuirass was worn the paludementum or military mantle, which fastened on the right side and hung in graceful folds from the left shoulder, reaching to the middle of the leg.

The Roman legion differed from the Greek phalanx

in that it did not have as great a depth and that the soldiers who composed it, instead of being placed shoulder to shoulder, were allowed an interval between them for the free use of their weapons. The great advantage of the legion over the phalanx lay in its superior ability to maneuver effectively over varied ground.

The barbarian Franks, who burst from their Northern fastnesses and overthrew the once powerful, but then degenerate, Roman Empire, were totally devoid of defensive body armor. They fought bareheaded and with their bodies covered with linen tunics. Without cuirass or helm these wild warriors engaged the once invincible legions, and with only shields for their protection completely routed the soldiers whose forebears had once conquered the world. The Frankish shield was made of wood, circular or oval in form, strengthened with bands of iron and having in its center a large projecting metal boss. For offensive arms these savage fighters had axes, swords and javelins.

In the days of Charlemagne we again find armor coming into use, consisting of a tunic of cloth to which metal disks were more or less closely sewn. Most of the soldiers still fought bareheaded, or wearing only a simple leather cap, but the knights adopted a triangular-shaped helmet of steel. One great change occurred in the method of fighting at this time and that was the general introduction of mounted men into battles. Heretofore chief reliance had always been placed upon the foot soldier, but at this point we enter the age of chivalry, where the knight and the mounted man-at-arms were looked upon to bear the brunt of the fighting.

When William of Normandy set out to invade England, his queen Matilda and the ladies of her court made

a record of that great event by embroidering with their own fair hands a tapestry, showing in great detail the military equipment of both the Normans and the Saxons. This priceless tapestry is still preserved at Bayeux, France, and from it we learn that both of the contending forces had armor consisting of a shirt of cloth, upon which rings of mail or small plates of iron were closely sewn, and a helmet of steel. The Normans carried a kite-shaped shield, while the Saxons had a circular buckler. Each was armed with long cross-hilted swords, axes, spears, javelins, and bows and arrows. The Norman helm had a projecting nasal and back piece, while the Saxon covering for the head appears to have lacked these additional defences.

Chain mail is supposed to have come from the East and to have been introduced into Europe after the first crusade. In the time of Richard I the armor of a knight consisted of a shirt of mail reaching nearly to the knees and having long sleeves terminating in mittens; long close-fitting trunks of mail which completely encased the legs and feet; and a shallow steel cap. When about to engage in battle, the great helm replaced the steel cap. This extremely heavy and unwieldy piece of armor covered the entire head and was provided with sight and air holes. A concave shield, rather triangular in form, suspended from the neck by a belt, and a straight cross-hilted sword, worn on the left side, hanging from a loosely-fitting belt, completed the dress of a knight of this period. In the reign of King John, a loose sleeveless surcoat, reaching to the knees and worn over the mail shirt, was added to the costume. About the middle of the fourteenth century, this surcoat was replaced by a much shorter and tightly fitting garment, termed the jupon.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

THE AUTHOR IN 16TH CENTURY PLATE ARMOR.

It was in this century also that plate, in the form of additional defences for the arms and legs began to be worn, and the great helm was superseded by the lighter and more serviceable basinet, with its movable vizor. The shield by this time had also become much smaller and now bore the heraldic device of its bearer, while gauntlets were used for the protection of the hand. The famous battles of Crecy and Poitiers were fought in armor of this type.

In these battles one should always remember the part played in them by the British archers, for it was their cloth-yard shafts which broke the force of the charge by the French chivalry. The long bow was preeminently the weapon of the English foot soldier, and no other people ever attained such skill in its use as did he. The best of them were made of yew and they projected an arrow nearly a yard in length. The range of this weapon in the hands of a good archer was about four hundred paces and with it, it was possible to keep several shafts in the air at a time. On the march the bow was often carried in a waterproof case, and at the battle of Crecy it was the fact that the English archers had, by this means, been able to keep their strings dry during a heavy shower, which enabled them to completely out-shoot the Genoese cross-bowmen who lacked such protection for their weapons.

The dress of both the archer and the cross-bowman were practically the same, although fashions naturally varied somewhat, according to the country to which the wearer belonged. Both wore a steel cap and a mail shirt or padded tunic. Besides his bow, each man had a sword, or axe and usually a small buckler. The quiver for arrows or bolts was worn suspended from the right hip

and not hung from the shoulder, as it is sometimes erroneously depicted by modern artists. The cross-bow, which was the favorite missile weapon of continental Europe, made its appearance in the latter part of the twelfth century and remained in use until displaced by firearms. It was a powerful weapon of greater range than the long bow, but it was impossible to maintain a rapid fire with it, since its cord had to be drawn back by mechanical means after each discharge.

During the fifteenth century, plate entirely superseded mail and at the close of that century we find the knight completely "locked in steel." Shields were discarded and no outer garments were worn with the armor. A dagger called the misericorde, used for slipping between the vizor bars of a fallen foe, was added to the military equipment of this time. Complete armor continued to be worn throughout the sixteenth century, but in the seventeenth, the increasing use of firearms caused portions of it to be gradually discarded and by the end of that century only the helmet, now become a steel hat, and the cuirass, were commonly worn. A hundred years later the wearing of armor of any kind, except by the heavy cavalry, was completely given up and the uniform became the distinctive dress of the soldier.

CHAPTER II

EARLY UNIFORMS

HAVING marked the changes which occurred in the dress and equipment of the soldier from the days of prehistoric man to the time of the army uniform, let us see if we can learn something of the manner in which the opposing forces of the various countries were distinguished from each other, and how the leaders were differentiated in their apparel from men of lesser rank. As soon as man passed beyond the stage of barbarism each tribe or nation felt the need of having some special symbol of its own and it was these early symbols, reaching back to the dawn of history, which afterwards, through many changes, became our national flags. The standards of the nations of antiquity differed from the flags that, in modern days, have taken their place, in that they were of metal instead of cloth. The standards of the Assyrians, Egyptians and Greeks were circular disks, bearing distinctive devices, while the Romans carried the eagle at the head of their legions. All of these early standards had a religious significance.

In the Middle Ages, flags and banners replaced the metal symbols of the earlier periods and their use has continued until the present time. The first banners were crude affairs and the devices displayed upon them were without any special form of arrangement, but when the science of heraldry came into being, definite rules were

adopted for the construction of flags and officers were appointed to see that these rules were enforced.

The history of the Royal Standard of Great Britain shows the changes which a flag of this class passed through in the different centuries and affords us an excellent insight into heraldic art. The earliest British standard of which we have any authentic record is that of Richard I, which bore three golden lions (supposedly in compliment to his cognomen—Coeur de Lion) upon a field of scarlet. The Scotch adopted about 1230 a rampant lion of red within a tressure of the same color, upon a field of gold, and upon the accession of James I to the throne (1603) this became incorporated in the standard, signifying, as it did, the unification of the two countries. The harp of Ireland was added by Henry VIII and has remained in the standard ever since. Edward III, claiming to be king of France, as well as of England, quartered the golden fleurs-de-lys of that kingdom with the lions of his own country and these symbols of an imaginative sovereignty were not removed from the royal flag of Great Britain until 1801.

As early as the reign of Richard II it was the custom for English soldiers to wear the cross of Saint George upon the breast and back of their white surcoats and the red cross upon a white field soon became the national flag of England. Later the crosses of Saint Andrew of Scotland, and Saint Patrick of Ireland were added and thus was evolved the union jack of the present day.

During the Middle Ages, the knight bore attached to his lance a swallow-tailed pennon upon which his arms were displayed. For a deed of exceptional valor, the king would sometimes create a knight a banneret, by cutting off the tails of his pennon with a sword.

Armorial devices to indicate rank came into use during the latter part of the twelfth century. At that time it was the custom of knights when about to engage in combat, to place the great helm over the head, thus entirely screening the features, and it is possible that the necessity for having some means of identification under such circumstances led to the devising of badges of rank, to be emblazoned upon the shields of such persons who had attained sufficient distinction to entitle them to such an honor. Early heraldic devices were simple in form and for some time more or less confusion existed, owing to the duplication of arms, but gradually all armory was brought under certain rules and the arms of a knight or noble became universally recognized as being his distinctive insignia. When, during the fourteenth century, the long surcoat was replaced by the short, tight-fitting jupon, the arms of the wearer were embroidered upon the breast of that garment, and from that fact became known as his coat of arms.

After the jupon had been discarded and the knightly soldier was clad entirely in plate without outer covering, arms continued to be borne upon the lance pennons, the devices in many cases being so arranged that they would show in their true position, not when the lance was held aloft, but when it was couched for a charge. Common soldiers often wore the badges of their leaders, but were careful not to place them in knightly fashion: a metal plate attached to the left arm being one of the methods used for displaying such devices. Distinguishing scarfs were also worn to some extent.

It is well to remember that the coat of arms was the personal badge of the knight and while it indicated to some extent his military rank, it did not always limit

the size of his command. A skillful leader often had officers serving under him of higher social rank than himself.

As half armor began to replace complete plate, the infantry, which for several centuries had occupied a very secondary place, came into prominence again and the fashion of fighting on foot became once more common. The mounted men-at-arms became the pikemen and the archer relinquished his bow for the matchlock. Regular organizations resembling our regiments began to be effected and soldiers were bound to the direct service of the king, rather than to that of their overlord, as had previously been the case. In Elizabeth's time a company consisted of a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, a surgeon, two sergeants and about ninety privates, of whom half were pikemen and half musketeers. Officers were armed with rapier and dagger and wore sashes, but as yet no distinction appears to have been made between the grades.

About the middle of the seventeenth century the wide-brimmed beaver replaced the steel morion and with this the men wore a ribbon and a bow and the officers a ribbon and rosette, both of which probably matched the color of the regimental facing. Twenty years later we find plumes added and the brim cocked up on one side, and early in the next century we find this head-dress turned into the three-cornered hat.

A badge for officers was in vogue in England from 1660 to the end of the reign of Charles II, which consisted of a sort of epaulet, formed of bows of ribbon. This was worn on the right shoulder only. When the ribbon epaulet went out of fashion it was replaced by wings of cloth edged with lace, similar in form to those

worn by English bandsmen of the present day. British officers continued to wear the waist sash (color probably red) the ends of which were ornamented with gold or silver fringe. The gorget, a curved metal plate about five inches long and two inches wide, worn just below the collar, came into vogue at this time as a mark of rank and continued to be a part of the dress of an officer in nearly all armies until the early part of the nineteenth century. It was most in use between 1780 and 1830. The Old Guard of New York still wear this curious ornament with their full-dress uniform. In England the gorget of a captain was gilt and of a lieutenant and ensign of steel studded with gold. A captain of infantry carried a pike, a lieutenant a partisan and an ensign a half pike. Officers of cavalry carried white truncheons and general officers the baton.

Although the pikeman was a very effective soldier in the assault, he was practically useless for any other purpose and towards the end of the seventeenth century we find him disappearing from the armies of the world and his place taken by the musketeer, who owing to the introduction of the bayonet was now able to fight effectively both at a distance and at close quarters. Pistols also came into general use about this time and the old matchlock gun was superseded by the flint-lock musket.

Of the earliest types of military uniforms two examples remain today: that of the Papal guard, said to have been designed by Michelangelo; and that of the "Beef Eaters," a corps organized by Henry VIII. Both of these are extremely picturesque, but illy adapted for actual service. The household troops of Louis XIV of France are said to have been the first soldiers to have worn a truly military uniform. With the single exception

of the leather coat, which was very popular about the time of the Thirty Years War, the early dress of the soldier did not differ in its cut from that of the civilian and it was only his arms and equipment which gave it a military character. It was not until the eighteenth century that closeness of fit became a distinguishing feature of the garb of the fighting man.

From about 1650 to 1710 the single-breasted frock coat, with the turned-up cuffs appears to have been the favorite body garment of most soldiers both in England and on the continent, it being customary to leave the upper part of the coat unbuttoned, so as to show the lace tie. Cavalry wore top boots and infantry knee breeches and leggins. The wide-brimmed beaver was the almost universal hat of this period. Officers wore long flowing wigs and men tied their hair behind into the pigtail.

Early in the eighteenth century, we find the cutaway superseding the frock coat, and this article of apparel retained its popularity until after the Napoleonic wars. A variety of head-dresses came into existence at this time, notable among them being the bearskin, the grenadier hat and the hussar busby, although the cocked hat was by no means driven from the field. The heavy wigs of Marlborough's time went out of fashion and both officers and men powdered their hair. It is during this period that we begin to find gold epaulets appearing on the shoulders of officers, although they do not as yet seem to have borne any devices, save possibly in the cases of generals and other high military officials.

A general order issued to the British Army on May 4, 1796, prescribes that all officers of infantry of the line shall have a crimson and gold cord around the hat, with

a rosette of the same colors brought to the edge of the brim; the sword knot shall be crimson and gold in stripes; the gorget to be gold gilt, with the king's cypher and crown in the middle; the same to be worn with a ribbon and rosette at each end, of the color of the regimental facing. In the reign of George II, British officers wore the sash over the shoulder but in time of George III, they were ordered to pass it around the waist; officers of cavalry tying it on the right side and those of infantry on the left.

Early in the nineteenth century, military fashions changed again and the cutaway gave place to the swallow-tail, a coat which buttoned tightly across the breast and had a very high standing collar. Long trousers came into vogue at this time and the bell-crowned shako became the favorite head-dress. This uniform, of which a sample has been preserved in the dress of the cadets at West Point, lasted in most armies until about 1840, when the short jacket for the men and the frock coat for officers became the generally accepted rule. With this uniform, a low-crowned cap attained popularity in some armies. Towards the close of the century the Germans introduced the spiked helmet.

Each country now has its own distinctive uniforms, with which the insignia which denote the rank of its officers are clearly prescribed by official regulations; and having noted the changes which have occurred in the dress of the soldier in the different periods of history, and marked the manner in which rank was shown in olden times, we are now ready to consider the uniforms of each country separately and note the methods by which rank is now indicated in the various armies of the world.

CHAPTER III

NAVAL WARFARE

WHILE land fighting, with its constant changes of method, weapons and equipment had been developing along the lines indicated in the previous chapters, naval warfare had by no means been neglected.

In the preparation of this chapter showing the various changes which have occurred in ships and the ways of fighting at sea, the author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to "Ships and Ways of Other Days" by E. Keble Chatterton, from which much of the material regarding ancient marine warfare was obtained.

The Phoenicians were the first race of real seamen. Before their day, and indeed for many centuries after it, naval history was largely confined to the Mediterranean. They were the first to sail out into the Atlantic Ocean, making frequent trips to the British Isles for cargoes of tin, and these daring sailors were the first to circumnavigate Africa: the expedition sent out for this purpose taking nearly three years to complete this memorable voyage, keeping close to the coast and stopping at frequent intervals to renew their supplies.

The earliest ships of the Phoenicians were open boats with thirty or more oarsmen and a boomless square sail; but about 700 B.C. they invented the bireme, a decked-over vessel with rowers seated in the hold at two elevations and working their oars through holes in the

ship's sides. The bireme, besides its banks of oars, had also a large square sail. The Phoenicians steered by the sun during the day and by the stars at night.

The Greeks followed the Phoenician model, with certain changes, but their best warships were triremes rowing three banks of oars. Some of these vessels rowed as many as 170 oars, time being set by the keleustis with hammer strokes on wood. The feature of the Greek warship was the ram, affixed to the prow below the water line, attacks being made if possible against the stern or side of the enemy and the ram then withdrawn by backing water. Like the bireme, the trireme was equipped with a square sail, but this was always furled before going into action.

The Romans also used the three banked galley but they favored boarding rather than ramming and to facilitate this, many of their ships were provided with the korax, a bridge which was held against the mast by means of ropes and let down promptly on the enemy's deck at the moment of attack.

The galley in some form or other continued to be used by the pirates of the Mediterranean as late as the sixteenth century. The oarsmen in practically all countries and periods of history were slaves. Usually these slaves wore nothing but a breech cloth, but in some cases they were all dressed alike, each man having his galley number on the back of his garment. The men who fought the ship were essentially soldiers and wore the military equipment of their time.

While seamanship was being developed as we have seen in the South, in the North there had sprung up another race of daring sailors known as the Vikings. These hardy mariners are known to have voyaged to

Greenland and Iceland, and are supposed to have discovered North America. Their ships were long open boats manned with from fifty to eighty oars and having one large square rigged sail. Like the Greeks and the Romans, they always furled their sail before engaging in combat. The circular shields, or bucklers, of the oarsmen were hung over the sides, and the arms, consisting of bows, arrows, javelins, swords and axes, were kept in lockers and issued before going into battle. The Viking oarsmen were warriors, not slaves. Their armor apparently consisted of a shirt of scale mail and a shallow helm with ornamental wings on each side. The sword appears to have been straight, double-edged, and rather short. At night "tilts," or inverted V-shaped awnings, were rigged from stem to stern, under which the crew slept.

Early in the Middle Ages oars began to be replaced by additional sails, ships were built higher and the use of the compass became known. The compass is supposed to have reached Europe, by way of Arabia, from China. At first it was a mere bar of magnetized iron affixed to a wooden figure, but by the end of the twelfth century it had developed into a piece of iron floated on water, and in the fourteenth century a Neapolitan pilot suspended the needle on a fixed pivot in a box.

The ships at the time of Richard I had castellated structures both fore and aft, banks of oars and a large square rigged sail. The next step was to eliminate the oars and add another mast, usually placed in rear of the mainmast, carrying a lateen sail. The poop and forecastle were built up much higher than the waist and this fashion of hull continued in use for several centuries. The "Santa Maria," the flagship of Columbus, had three

masts, two square rigged and one lateen rigged. Ships of this type with either two or three masts were known as caravels.

The "Great Harry," a famous ship of the time of Henry VIII, carried 400 soldiers, 260 sailors and 40 gunners. The officers of this ship wore the Tudor colors, green and white, but this could scarcely be said to constitute a regular uniform. In Elizabeth's time seamanship made great strides thanks to the daring sailors of that period. Ships were now four masted, two square, and two lateen rigged, with very high poop and forecastle. Guns were mounted along the sides through portholes. There were also guns mounted in the same manner on the poop and light guns on the forecastle. Boarding was still the popular method of sea fighting, but the English began to pay marked attention to accuracy in gun fire and the Spanish Armada was largely defeated by that method.

Although the captain was in command of the ship and fought it in action he was not necessarily a navigator, work of this nature devolving upon the master, who ranked next to him and was responsible for the working of the ship. The master had a mate who assisted him in the performance of his duties and below him came such minor officers as gunner, carpenter, boatswain, etc., each of whom had their mates. Most ships also carried a surgeon, and in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign the rank of lieutenant was created. The lieutenant assisted the captain but had nothing to do with the navigation of the ship. About this time also the custom of dividing the ship's company into watches came into existence.

The idea of a naval uniform originated in France in 1669, but did not become general until a century later.

In England during the time of Charles II the naval ratings for officers were, captain, lieutenant, master, purser, surgeon and chaplain. The founding of Greenwich Observatory in 1676 was a great advantage to navigation, and about the same time the steering wheel came into use.

In 1747, during the reign of George II, a regular uniform was first prescribed for officers of the English navy, dark blue and white being adopted, it is said, because that monarch had seen the Duchess of Bedford riding in the park in a dress of those colors which took his fancy. Once adopted, these colors have remained unchanged ever since and are still worn by the officers of the Royal Navy.

The eighteenth century saw the end of the lateen sail so far as large ships were concerned. The rigging was then either square throughout or a combination of square and fore and aft. The elevated forecastle disappeared and the poop became much lower.

The first half of the nineteenth century saw the acme of the art of seamanship as far as sailing ships were concerned. These were the days of the stately East Indianman in the merchant service and the 100-gun ship of the line in the navy. The frigate also belongs to this period and to the preceding century.

A ship of the line had its guns arranged on three decks, the lowest deck being not far above the water line. Guns were run out by means of tackles before firing, the ports being fitted with heavy wooden square lids which could be closed in rough weather. Magazines were lighted by means of a small adjoining apartment with glass windows, behind which candles were burning. The hulls were usually painted black outside, with yellow or white

stripes circling the port holes; and red inside so as to not show blood stains. The 32-pounder was considered the most satisfactory gun for a ship of the first rate, and such a ship carried a crew of 1,000 men.

The century which saw the sailing ship at its best also saw its decline as steam gradually replaced sail power. Robert Fulton ran the "Clermont" on the Hudson River in 1807, and the "Savannah," an American ship, was the first steamer to cross the ocean, this notable achievement occurring in 1819. Between 1820 and 1825 a steamship ran between New York and Cuba, this being our first coastwise vessel. All of these ships were side wheelers. The screw propeller came into use about the time of our Civil War, although the side wheels continued to be used on ocean-going ships for many years and are still found on river boats. All of the ocean-going steamers, both of the navy and the merchant service, had sails as well, and it was not until the end of the century that they were finally discarded by steam propelled vessels.

The Colt revolver, to each chamber of which was affixed a percussion cap, was invented in 1835, and breech loading rifles began to be used about 1865; cannon, however, were still muzzle loaders.

On March 9, 1862 occurred the historic sea fight between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac" which completely altered naval warfare and rendered all wooden ships obsolete. On the previous day the Confederate ironclad "Merrimac" had sunk the U.S.S. "Cumberland," a steam frigate which went down with her colors flying, firing her last broadside as the water reached her gun deck; and had compelled the "Congress," another wooden frigate, to surrender. The "Merrimac" intended

to sink the "Minnesota," which she had been unable to reach the day before. During the night, however, the newly constructed ironclad, the "Monitor," had arrived and when the Confederate ship was sighted she steamed out to give her battle. The fight lasted for several hours, the "Monitor" eventually driving off the "Merrimac" and saving the "Minnesota." The "Merrimac" was constructed in the form of a deck house which completely covered her hull and had sloping sides, while the "Monitor" had a single revolving turret on a hull only slightly above the water line. Both of these vessels were completely covered with heavy iron armor plate.

Although wooden vessels continued to be in use throughout the war, ships with iron or steel hulls began to be constructed shortly after its close. Breech loading cannon were invented in 1880 and are now universally used in all navies. During the latter part of the century it was the custom in many navies, including our own, to paint warships white.

The twentieth century saw the introduction of the dreadnought, the submarine, and the airplane; a greatly increased range for gunfire, and the installation of oil-burning engines.

In the seventeenth century, when naval uniforms were first adopted, the wide-brimmed hat was the favorite head-dress of the army. As this was found to be unsuited for service at sea, naval officers crushed the crown and turned up the sides, fastening them to the crown with a strip of gold lace, and so the chapeau was evolved, which is still the full dress head covering for officers in most of the navies of the world.

In the eighteenth century, when England first prescribed a uniform for the officers of the Royal Navy,

the cutaway coat with buff or white vest, and knee breeches, long stockings, and low black shoes was the common dress of the period and naval uniforms were of that type. In the following century the swallowtail superseded the cutaway, and this type of coat has remained in use in most navies as the full dress coat for officers ever since.

Although uniform was officially ordered for officers in the eighteenth century, no provision for the regulation dressing of the seamen was made until a much later period. Even as late as Nelson's time, the men had no prescribed dress and wore what they pleased.

Long cruises, however, made it necessary to carry large supplies of clothing and as these clothes came to be made in the same general style, eventually a sort of uniform was evolved which was afterwards given official sanction. The marines, being "sea soldiers," were put in uniform much earlier than the sailors of the ships' crews. Their dress was essentially that of the army and has remained so ever since.

CHAPTER IV

DRILL

THIS chapter is written for the benefit of stage and motion picture directors, and others who might wish to know something of the methods of drill in the past.

The Grecian Phalanx and the Roman Legion were probably marched by the flank in column of files. That is, they were formed facing to the front several ranks deep and then faced to the right or left and marched in that direction. The post of a company commander was on the right of the line. This method of marching enabled them to quickly present a solid front against a flank attack by simply facing to the right or left. To form line to the front while marching in column of files they were probably faced and then wheeled into line. On the march the spear was carried sloped over the right shoulder.

A favorite battle formation of the legion was that of three lines, each several files deep. The first line was in close formation, the second had a space for one man between each file, and the third had still wider spaces between files. If the first line was defeated, they fell back on the second and filled the openings in the files; if this line was unable to hold its ground they fell back on the third line in the same manner. By this means the legion was always able to present an unbroken front to the enemy.

No specified methods of marching or carrying weapons appear to have been in force during the Middle Ages. In the 17th century the pikeman carried his pike sloped over his right shoulder; and the musketeer his matchlock sloped over his left sholder, elbow bent, hand on top of the stock with burning match between the second and third fingers. In his right hand the musketeer carried his notched rest with spiked end. This was stuck upright in the ground and the piece rested on it before being fired. At this time a captain of infantry carried a pike, a lieutenant a partisan, an ensign a half pike, and a sergeant a halberd. The standing salute was made by officers by lowering the point of their weapon nearly to the ground, the hands being open, the left palm upward, the right palm downward. The marching salute consisted of dropping the point of the weapon backward so that it was below the line of the right shoulder, and removing and lowering the hat with the left hand.

No salute with the hand for soldiers to their officers seems to have been prescribed before the latter part of the 18th century. Baron Steuben in his regulations, adopted during our Revolutionary War, states that "private soldiers should be taught how to salute officers when met" but fails to describe how it should be done. In a "Treatise on the Duty of Infantry Officers" published in 1797 it is prescribed that "when speaking to or passing an officer, a non-commissioned officer or private must bring the right hand smartly to the hat or cap." On the passing of an officer, a non-commissioned officer or private was directed to halt and face towards him when about three yards distant. On his passing he was to bring his right hand to his cap as before mentioned and remain in that position until the officer had passed.

It will be noted in these directions that the exact position of the saluting hand is not given, and that nothing is said about the officer returning the salute. A careful search through our regulations between this period and that of the Civil War has not enabled the author to secure any additional information regarding the salute with the hand. The salute with the sword remained practically unchanged from the days of the Revolution until comparatively recent times. It consisted in bringing the sword up in front of the face blade straight up, knuckles of right hand to left, lowering the blade flat side uppermost and extending the arm to form a straight line at an angle of 45 degrees. The sword was then again brought up in front of the face, and then returned to the side. The method of carrying the sword was the same as that now in use, but out of ranks officers were allowed to carry it diagonally across the body with the blade grasped in the left hand.

Steuben's regulations prescribe that a company of infantry should be formed in two ranks and divided into two platoons. The post of the captain was on the right of the line and that of the lieutenant on the right of the second platoon. The ensign was four paces behind the center of the company and the sergeants in line of file closers two paces in the rear. Corporals were posted on the ends of each platoon. The position of the soldier (his method of standing) was practically the same as it is today. In dressing to the right or left the men turned their heads only. Marching was mostly done by facing to the right or left and moving in that direction; platoons and companies were wheeled on a pivot. Making a wheel consisting of swinging around in a straight line, the steps of the men being graded according to their distance from

the pivot. The rule in wheeling was to touch towards the pivot and look towards the marching flank. The ordinary step was twenty-four inches and the cadence seventy-five to the minute.

The musket of this period was the flint-lock. It was usually carried in the position known as Shoulder Arms, with the last three fingers of the left hand under the butt, the flat of the butt against the hip bone. The arm was slightly bent and the piece was nearly vertical with the barrel to the front. The following movements in the manual of arms were executed from that position:

Poise. Turn piece with left hand to bring lock to front. Seize with right hand just below lock and bring piece before face, left hand grasping piece about the level of the eyes.

Cock. Turn barrel opposite face and cock.

Take Aim. Bring back right foot about six inches, drop muzzle and place butt against the shoulder.

Fire. Pull the trigger.

Present Arms. Draw back right foot, grasp stock with right hand and bring piece vertically in front of left knee, barrel rear right hand at stock, left hand around barrel.

Order Arms. Seize piece with right hand around barrel and bring butt to the ground on right side, barrel to the rear.

Advance Arms. Seize piece with right hand and then with left above right. Bring to right side barrel to the rear, place thumb and forefinger of right hand around trigger guard, arm slightly bent. Drop left hand to side.

Charge Bayonet. Seize piece at small of stock with right hand and bring stock to right hip, muzzle forward. Grasp barrel with left hand. Draw right foot back and point left toe to front.

Cartridges were torn open with the teeth before being loaded into the musket.

About 1800 the lieutenants were placed in the line of

file closers, the captain remaining on the right of the line.

In 1817 we find for the first time the command Front after a dress, and at that time the sergeants in the file closers were directed to carry their pieces at the Advance when the men had theirs at the Shoulder.

The infantry tactics of 1830 show the platoons now divided into two sections with corporals at the end of each section. At this time also the Present was done with the feet together and the piece in front of the center of the body.

In 1861 the captain was on the right of the company with the first sergeant covering him in the rear rank, other officers being in the line of file closers.

The position of the piece at Shoulder Arms was changed so that it was carried at the right side, barrel to the rear, with the thumb and forefinger around the trigger guard. In loading, the piece was opposite the center of the body, barrel to the front, butt between the feet. After being loaded it was raised to the position of Ready (same as now used) and capped with a percussion cap at the command Prime.

At this time we find several new movements added to the manual, among them being Right Shoulder Arms and Port Arms. In the Right Shoulder the piece was on that shoulder barrel to the right, elbow bent, hand across butt, toe of butt between first and second fingers; in the Port the piece was diagonally across the body, barrel uppermost, right hand with palm down at small of stock, left hand with palm up grasping piece about the height of the shoulder. The position of Port was taken by sentries when relieving each other. Parade Rest, taken from the position of order, by turning the barrel of the piece

to the left, bringing muzzle in front of center of body, grasping piece with both hands at height of breast, left hand uppermost, and drawing back the right foot; was used in ceremonies. Officers executed it by placing point of sword on ground in front of center of body, edge to the right, right hand on pommel, left hand over right.

At this time we find definitions of salutes as follows. Sergeants with sword drawn bring them to the Present (the first motion of an officer's salute) armed with the musket, a sergeant brings the left hand across the body so as to strike the musket at the shoulder, the piece being held in the position of shoulder arms. All enlisted men without arms salute by raising the right hand to the vizor of the cap, palm to the front, elbow raised as high as the shoulder, at the same time looking towards the officer. Officers were directed to return the salute in the same manner. A soldier seated, and without occupation, rises and salutes at the approach of an officer.

It is probable that these methods of saluting were in use long before the Civil War and they may have existed at the time of the Revolution. The salute with the sword for officers was the same as heretofore except that after lowering the point the sword was brought directly back against the right shoulder.

At the formation of the company, the men were now counted off by two's, each file (front and rear rank man) having one number. The usual formation on the march was four men in a line. This was taken in the following manner. At the command Squads Right Face both ranks faced to the right and the even-numbered men stepped to the right of the odd-numbered men. The first sergeant took post in front of the leading left file and the captain was on his left.

In column of companies a captain was in front of the center of his company; in column of platoons he was in front of the first platoon and the second lieutenant in front of the second platoon, the first lieutenant being in rear of the first platoon.

Although platoons and companies were usually wheeled into column, another method was also in use which is of great antiquity and many have been used by the Romans. It was especially advantageous when it was desired to form to the front quickly. It consisted of the leading files either halting, or marching straight ahead, while the files in rear (the company being marching by the flank) formed at a double on their right, or left, each file arriving on the line separately.

About 1870 the formation of the company changed again. Corporals were now posted as every fourth man in the front rank and the men counted fours instead of twos and Fours Right replaced Squads Right Face. In the execution of this movement, each four in the front rank wheeled to the right, the rear rank following them. The captain was now posted in front of the center of the company whether in line or in column, with the first sergeant as the right guide and the second sergeant as left guide. Shoulder Arms was discarded, the position of the piece with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand around the trigger guard now being called Carry Arms. This was the way the rifle was carried by the men when falling in. The other movements in the manual remained practically unchanged. The breech loading Springfield rifle was introduced at this time and remained in use until after the Spanish War. In loading, the muzzle was lowered, the breech block thrown open and cartridge inserted. The breech block was then closed, the muz-

zle elevated and the piece brought to the position of Ready in which the right hand grasped the small of the stock and the left hand supported the piece at the balance. The hand salute was now done in four motions. 1. Extend the right arm on a level with the shoulder to the right front, palm of hand down. 2. Bend arm at elbow and bring forefinger of hand to vizor of cap over right eye. 3. Extend arm to the right front. 4. Drop hand to side. Wheeling continued to be the method used in changing direction in column of companies or platoons. These tactics remained in force for over twenty years and it was during this period that the greatest attention was paid to accuracy of alignment in marching and precision in the execution of the manual of arms. Bayonets, of the triangular bladed type, were always fixed for parades (except by the regimental color guard) as indeed they always had been from Revolutionary times.

Early in the nineties, the wheel was replaced by the turn in which the men arrived on the line successively, marking time until all had arrived and then stepping off together at the command Forward March. The manner of marking time also changed. Heretofore it had been done by alternately advancing and retiring the feet, but now it was executed by alternately raising and lowering them by bending the knees. The Carry was abolished and the men fell in at the Order and came to the Right Shoulder when they began to march. The position of the Right Shoulder was changed so that the piece rested on the shoulder, barrel uppermost with the heel of the butt embraced by the first two fingers of the right hand, the right elbow near the side and the forearm straight to the front. Left Shoulder Arms was a similar position on

the opposite shoulder. In saluting under arms the piece was at the Right Shoulder and the left hand was brought smartly to the small of the stock, palm down, forefinger touching the end of cocking piece. The salute could also be made at the Order by bringing the left hand to the right side, touching piece with forefinger near the muzzle. The salute with the hand was now made by raising the right hand directly to the vizor (elbow down), palm of hand to the left, forefinger touching vizor. At the completion of it the arm was dropped smartly to the side.

In 1911 it was directed that a company should be formed in squads, each man being assigned permanently to some squad under the command of a corporal. The squads formed in line with the corporal as number four of the front rank. The corporals reported their squads to the first sergeant, who had posted himself in front of the company, and he in turn faced about and reported to the captain. At the completion of his report the first sergeant took post on the right of the line of file closers, the second sergeant being the right guide of the company. With the exception of a few minor changes in the methods of execution, the manual of arms was the same as before and has remained practically unchanged ever since. The salute has continued the same. The rifle, now being of the magazine type, is loaded with the muzzle at the height of the breast, left hand at the balance, thumb extended along the stock. The right hand draws back the bolt, inserts loaded clip, forces cartridge into magazine by downward pressure with the thumb, thrusts bolt home, turns down handle, turns safety lock to "safe" and is carried to the small of stock. As the rifle is brought to the first position each man half faces

to the right and carries right foot back about twelve inches. Each rear rank man moves to the right front and takes a similar position opposite interval to right of his front rank man, muzzle of piece extending beyond the front rank.

In column of platoons a captain is six paces in front of the center of the leading platoons, and the lieutenants each three paces in front of his platoon. The position of these officers in this formation has been the same for about twenty-five years. The sergeants, other than the first sergeant, are guides of platoons. Since 1911, bayonets have been of the sword type and have not been fixed for parades. Sergeants of the non-commissioned staff, and first sergeants, are now armed with the pistol, this rule having come in force during the World War.

The colors of a regiment are the national flag and the regimental flag. They are carried by two color sergeants and are guarded by two privates, the guard being formed in one rank with the colors in the center. The national color is always on the right of the regimental in whatever direction they may face. Salutes are always made with the regimental color. A color salute is made by slipping the right hand up the staff to the height of the eye and then lowering the flag by straightening the arm. In marching, the salute is rendered six paces from the officer entitled to the salute and the flag brought back to its normal position six paces beyond him.

The sheathed saber, when worn by dismounted officers, is always hooked up, with the guard to the rear. Mounted officers unhook it before mounting, and hook it up after dismounting. Cavalry usually have their sabers attached to their saddles.

CHAPTER V

UNITED STATES

1492–1861

IN 1492, when America was discovered by Columbus, complete armor was the fashion, but by the time settlements began to be effected on our shores, only the steel hat and cuirass were in common use. Miles Standish marched against the Pequots in armor of this type, but even defences of this sort did not long remain popular, the sturdy settler soon learning to place more reliance upon skill with the rifle, than upon heavy plate which so greatly impeded active movements.

When the French and Indian War broke out, the colonies sent their quota of men to assist the king's forces, and it was in this war that many of our officers received training which was of such great value to us later in our struggle for independence. As a rule, Colonial troops wore the simple dress of the woodsman, but some of them were clad in uniforms modeled after those of famous British regiments. The Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, organized in 1771, of which the writer was formerly a member, still preserves its ancient uniform, copied from that worn by the Coldstream Guards, and affords an excellent example of the dress of the soldier of that period. It consists of a bearskin hat, a scarlet cutaway coat, with black velvet breast ornamented with

rows of silver braid, buff waistcoat and breeches and black velvet leggins. White cross belts support the cartridge box and bayonet-scabbard, and officers and staff sergeants wear a dark red sash around the waist.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, when Washington assumed command of the American forces at Cambridge, he found an army practically without uniforms of any kind. Here and there, it is true, might be seen a detachment garbed in the dress of the soldier, but the great majority of his men were dressed in ordinary civilian clothes or else wore the coonskin hat and buckskin shirt of the hunter. Fond as the great leader was of the "pomp and circumstance of war," he realized that the struggling colonies could not, at this time, provide elaborate uniforms for their troops and so he recommended that the hunting shirt be adopted as the distinctive dress of the American soldier. In making this recommendation to Congress he points out that "no dress can be cheaper or more convenient in warm weather and warm in cool weather." By wearing light or heavy underclothing this garb could be made suitable for either summer or winter and besides, as he says, "it is a dress justly supposed to carry no small terror to the enemy, who think every such person a complete marksman."

Although uniforms were practically non-existent when Washington took command of the forces in front of Boston, one of the first things which he did was to issue an order for fixing the insignia of rank to be worn by officers and non-commissioned officers. The order stated that, "As the Continental army has unfortunately no uniforms and consequently many inconveniences must arise from not being able to distinguish commissioned officers from privates, it is desired that some badges of distinc-

tion may be provided; for instance that the field officers have a red or pink cockade in their hats, the captains, yellow or buff, and the subalterns, green." The sergeants were directed to wear a stripe of red cloth, or epaulet of that color, on the right shoulder, and the corporals a similar badge of green. Washington further directed that for the purpose of preventing mistakes, that general officers and aides-de-camp be distinguished in the following manner: "The Commander-in-Chief, by a light blue ribbon worn across his heart, between his coat and his waistcoat; the major and brigadier general by a pink ribbon worn in the same manner; aides-de-camp, by a green ribbon."

For nearly a year after the beginning of the war the American troops were all militia and they wore such uniforms as their states provided or else fought in homespun or buckskin, but in 1776 Congress authorized Washington to raise an army by direct enlistment and to prescribe its uniform and appoint its officers. The commander-in-chief experienced great difficulty in organizing and equipping this first regular army of ours and owing to the impossibility of securing sufficient quantities of proper cloth, it was not thoroughly uniformed according to prescribed regulations until after our alliance with the French. During the greater part of the Revolutionary War, the American soldier was supposed to wear a three-cornered felt hat, a light blue coat, and buff vest, breeches, and leggins, but he actually wore whatever he could procure, and in the dark days of Valley Forge clothing of any sort was extremely scarce.

A corps of light infantry was organized for Lafayette in 1779 and partially equipped by him. Its uniform consisted of a light blue coat, faced with white, white waist-

coat and breeches, black leggins, and a leather hat surmounted by a horsehair crest. At this time the uniforms of the remainder of the army were grouped by states, those from New England being faced with white, those from New York and New Jersey with buff, those from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia with red, and those from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia with blue. Officers wore one or two epaulets, according to rank, generals and field officers wearing two and captains and subalterns one.

On June 18, 1780 an order was issued regulating the insignia of rank as follows: For major generals, two gold epaulets with two gold stars upon each and a black and white feather in the hat; for brigadier generals, two gold epaulets, having one gold star each, and a white feather; for colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors, two epaulets (without device); for captains, an epaulet on the right shoulder; for subalterns, an epaulet on the left shoulder; for sergeants, two worsted epaulets (color not stated); for corporals, one worsted epaulet on the right shoulder. In 1782 a non-commissioned officer or a private who had served four years in the Continental army was allowed to wear a service stripe of white tape on his left sleeve, three inches below the shoulder.

After the Revolutionary War the regular army was practically disbanded, only a very small force being retained for the purpose of guarding government stores. The highest officer in it only held the rank of major of artillery. In 1796 the size of the army was somewhat increased; red became the infantry facing and yellow that of the artillery. Fear of war with France caused the army to be recruited to 10,000 men in 1799, and the

uniforms underwent some slight changes, although still following the fashions of the Revolution. In 1802 it was prescribed that the epaulets of all infantry officers should be silver and those of the artillery gold.

When in 1812 we became involved in another war with England, the single-breasted swallow-tailed coat with a very high standing collar had replaced the cutaway and the color of our army uniform had been changed from light to dark blue. Long trousers were then the fashion, although mounted officers still wore buff riding breeches and knee boots. For a short time enlisted men wore high hats, shaped like our modern silk hat, but this head-dress was soon replaced by the bell-crowned shako, for the infantry and artillery, the helmet with horsehair plume for the cavalry, and the chapeau for generals and staff officers. Facings to indicate the different arms of the service appear to have gone out of fashion at this time. Grey uniforms were worn by riflemen, and they have been retained in our modern army in the dress of the cadets at West Point.

In 1813, general officers, and officers of the various staff corps, and of artillery and rifles, wore gold epaulets, and officers of infantry and cavalry, silver. The practice of wearing one or two epaulets according to rank remained unchanged, and upon none of the epaulets except those of general officers were displayed any distinctive devices.

In 1821, wings displaced epaulets for line officers of infantry, artillery and rifles. These wings were of silver for infantry, and gold for the two other branches of the service. As wings were worn upon both shoulders without regard to rank, it was prescribed that captains

should wear one chevron upon each arm above the elbow, and subalterns, one upon each arm below the elbow. These chevrons extended from seam to seam and were placed upon the sleeve point upward. Sergeant majors and quartermaster sergeants wore one worsted chevron upon each arm above the elbow, sergeants, one below the elbow and corporals, one upon the right arm only, below the elbow. Chevrons for both officers and enlisted men consisted of a single stripe and their color matched that of the officers' wings.

In 1825, an arc of gold or silver braid was added to the chevrons of an adjutant and a similar arc of worsted to that of a sergeant major. During this year also facings were re-adopted to distinguish the various branches of the service; yellow and red for light artillery, yellow for heavy artillery, red for grenadiers, white and red for light infantry, white for infantry, green for rifles, and orange for dragoons.

By a general order issued June 11, 1832, insignia of rank was changed so that all officers wore two epaulets. The epaulets of general officers remained as before, but the eagle now appears for the first time as a device indicating the rank of colonel. A lieutenant colonel wore the same epaulet as a colonel, omitting the eagle, while the epaulets of a major were of mixed gold and silver bullion, and without devices. Captains wore epaulets of a different design, of gold or silver according to arm of service, and lieutenants smaller epaulets than those of a captain. All epaulets except those of general officers bore the regimental number. Shoulder straps in the form in which they were worn until the World War, were prescribed for the undress uniform in 1836. These first

shoulder straps had a border of gold in some branches of the service, and of silver in others. The devices displayed upon them were as follows:

Commander in Chief	Three stars.
Major General	Two stars.
Brigadier General	One star.
Colonel	Spread eagle.
Lieutenant Colonel	Leaf at end of strap of the same metal as that of the border.
Major	Leaf at each end of strap of the opposite metal from that of the border.
Captain	Two bars at each end of the strap of the same metal as the border.
First Lieutenant	One bar like that of a captain.
Second Lieutenant	No bar.

Chevrons of more than one stripe to mark the rank of non-commissioned officers were adopted in 1847. Three stripes were ordered for a sergeant and two for a corporal, and this regulation remains in force to the present day. Until within the last few years, chevrons extended from seam to seam. At first they were worn point upward, but in 1861 an order was issued turning the points downward and they remained in that position until the present small sized chevron was adopted, when the points were again turned upward. The facings at the time when the chevron first became the distinguishing mark of the non-commissioned officer were artillery, scarlet; infantry, light blue; rifles, green; cavalry, orange; and the color of the chevron, of course, matched the facing of the arm of the service to which the wearer belonged. At this time also we find the bars of a captain and first lieutenant changed to silver and all epaulets and shoulder straps were ordered to be gold instead of

Courtesy of the United States Military Academy.

CADET PRIVATE. U. S. M. A. FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

some being gold and some silver, as had formerly been the case. The gold leaf now appears on the shoulder strap of a major although his epaulet is still blank.

It was during the Mexican War that we find first a campaign dress as distinct from the full uniform. The enlisted men wore a short jacket, long trousers, and a soft-topped cap, similar in shape to our modern yachting cap, while the officers had the frock coat, single breasted for all officers, except generals, and the same type of head-dress as the men. Generals wore a yellow sash under their sword belts, surgeons, a green sash, and other officers a sash of crimson net. Shoulder straps instead of epaulets were worn with this service dress.

In 1855, the ugly French shako became the head-dress for all ranks and the coats of the enlisted men were lengthened until they became like the coat of the officers, a single-breasted frock. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War, the black felt hat was adopted for the cavalry and it quickly became so popular that before long it was worn throughout the army. It was turned up on the right side and fastened with an eagle, the hats of officers being decorated with gold cords and ostrich feathers.

CHAPTER VI

UNITED STATES ARMY

1861-1917

WHEN Fort Sumter was fired upon and the greatest civil conflict of modern times began, both North and the South found themselves illy prepared for the mighty struggle. Both rushed to arms, but neither was able to at once place an army in the field. The regular troops of the United States were widely scattered and could not be rapidly concentrated and their numbers were so small that even if they could have been brought together, it would have been impossible to have made an effective campaign with them alone. Besides, many officers of Southern birth were resigning daily and offering their services to their states and the government did not feel that it could rely altogether upon the fidelity of the only trained troops which it possessed. The South, of course, did not even have a small regular army to fall back upon and both sides were obliged to rely largely at first upon untrained volunteers. Although military knowledge was not widely diffused among the population in any part of the country, many of the states on both sides of Mason's and Dixon's line possessed militia organizations, and it was these regiments of citizen soldiers

which formed the first line of defence and became the nucleus around which the armies of the North and the South were formed.

It was a tremendous task to uniform, arm and equip the vast bodies of newly raised troops, and it is little wonder that six months elapsed before either side was ready to take the field. The Northern forces then moved against the Confederate capital at Richmond, but were badly defeated at Bull Run and fell back upon Washington to reorganize. The Confederates were not able to follow up their victory and both sides realizing at last the magnitude of the struggle in which they were involved, bent every effort to perfecting the organization and equipment of their troops before engaging in further hostilities.

The uniform of the United States Army remained practically unchanged from 1861 to 1865. For enlisted men it consisted of a dark blue four-button sack coat with a turn-down collar, light blue trousers and a dark blue fatigue cap. Full dress in the form of single-breasted frock coat for infantry, artillery, and engineers, and a short jacket for cavalry and light artillery was prescribed but rarely issued. At one time during the war the color of all trousers was ordered changed to dark blue, and stripes 1½ inch for sergeants and ½ inch for corporals were added, but these regulations do not appear to have been complied with to any great extent and the light blue trousers without welt or stripe continued in use throughout the war.

Officers wore a frock coat with shoulder straps, denoting their rank, and their trousers were dark blue and ornamented with a welt of gold, or worsted cord of the color of this arm of the service. Their head-dress was

either the black felt hat, or the fatigue cap. Some officers, when in active service, wore a blouse similar to that worn by the men, and sky blue trousers with the welt described above. The frock coat for officers had its buttons so arranged that even if the insignia of the shoulder straps could not be seen, the rank of the officer could be determined at a glance. All general officers wore a double-breasted coat; a major general having nine buttons in each row, placed by threes; a brigadier general, eight buttons, placed in pairs. Colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors also wore double-breasted coats, but had only seven buttons in each row, placed at equal distances apart. The coat for captains and lieutenants was single breasted and had nine buttons, with an equal distance between each button. All officers wore a sash which was passed twice around the waist and tied on the left side. For general officers it was buff, for surgeons, green, and for all other officers, crimson. A black leather sword belt, with two slings, and a hook, from which the sword was suspended, when dismounted, was worn over the sash. The overcoat for officers was dark blue fastened with four frogs across the breast. To indicate rank, a knot of black silk braid, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in width, was placed upon both sleeves, just above the cuff, the different degrees being indicated in the following manner:

General ..... Five braids, double knot.
Colonel ..... Five braids, single knot.
Lieutenant Colonel ..... Four braids, single knot.
Major ..... Three braids, single knot.
Captain ..... Two braids, single knot.
First Lieutenant ..... One braid, single knot.
Second Lieutenant ..... Plain sleeve.

Courtesy of Mr. Edward B. Eaton.

MAJOR GENERAL AND STAFF. U. S. ARMY. CIVIL WAR.

Note.—In this picture a major general is wearing the coat of a brigadier general and sashes are not worn.

Enlisted men had a sky blue overcoat with a cape reaching to the cuff.

Facings to indicate the arm of the service were, yellow for cavalry, sky blue for infantry, and scarlet for artillery. To further indicate the branch to which the soldier belonged, a bugle was worn upon the front of the cap by the infantry, crossed sabres by the cavalry, and crossed cannon by the artillery. Regimental numbers were placed above, or within, the cap device and a corps badge of colored cloth, which showed the army corps and division to which a soldier belonged, was displayed upon the flat top of the fatigue cap, or upon the side of the felt hat.

The uniforms of the Confederate States were grey throughout, the coats being double breasted for both officers and enlisted men. Rank of officers was indicated by a knot of gold braid, which extended from the cuff to the bend of the elbow. General officers wore four braids; field officers, three; captains, two; and lieutenants, one. Further distinction was shown by devices worn upon the collar. Generals had a wreath inclosing three stars, all embroidered in gold; a colonel had three stars of gold arranged horizontally; a lieutenant colonel, two stars; a major, one star; a captain, three gold bars arranged horizontally; a first lieutenant, two gold bars; and a second lieutenant, one bar. Sergeants and corporals wore the same type of chevron as these in use in the United States Army. The facings of the Confederacy were buff, for general officers and staff departments, black for the medical corps, red for artillery, yellow for cavalry, and light blue for infantry.

Between the years of 1874 and 1880 the uniform of the United States Army underwent a number of im-

portant changes. The full dress coats of all commissioned officers became double breasted and shoulder knots replaced epaulets for all except generals. The pad of the knot, like the field of the strap, was of the color of the service facing and besides its insignia of rank it contained the regimental number, or the staff device. At first the shako, which, however, was much lower in form than that formerly in use, was the head-dress of the infantry and heavy artillery, but after the Franco-Prussian war the dark blue helmet became the universal head covering for all branches of the service. Mounted officers wore with it a plume which matched the color of their shoulder knots and had a gold helmet cord which was passed over and under the right shoulder and fastened to the top button on the left side of the coat. Dismounted officers wore a brass spike in place of the plume and did not have the cord. Sashes were no longer worn, except by generals, and the sword belt changed from black leather to gold, with silk facing colors. Trousers, except for general and staff department officers, were light blue and had a 1½-inch facing stripe down their outer seams.

Enlisted men wore the single-breasted frock coat, somewhat short in the case of mounted troops, and their helmets were either plumed or spiked, according to the unit to which they belonged. Their trousers were light blue, sergeants having a 1¼-inch service facing stripe, and corporals a ½-inch stripe. The Signal Corps which was organized during the Civil War, now had the same uniform as that of the cavalry, except that their facings were orange instead of yellow.

In undress, both officers and men wore the dark blue five-buttoned blouse, and the natty forage cap. Generals

and staff department officers in full dress wore the chapeau in place of the helmet and had dark blue trousers, without welt or stripe. Regimental adjutants wore the aiguillette suspended from the right shoulder, the arm being passed through the loops and the ends attached to one of the buttons on the right breast. Dismounted officers had a straight, narrow-bladed, two-edged sword with knuckle-bow and two small counter guards, while mounted officers used the saber.

This style of uniform remained in vogue until the Spanish American war, except that the undress blouse for officers became braided around the collar and bottom and down the front and fastened with concealed buttons, and the fashion of the fatigue cap changed, for both officers and men, from the old model to one that was flat topped and of equal height all around.

During our short war with Spain, khaki uniforms for active service were prescribed and the drab campaign hat used for many years by our troops on the plains became exceedingly popular. After this war our uniforms underwent another change. The helmet and chapeau completely disappeared and the cap, larger at the top than at the bottom, became the universal head covering for all ranks. The form of the officer's frock coat was altered, the collar decorated all around with gold braid, the insignia of rank transferred from the knot to the sleeves, and the knot itself entirely altered in form. The coat of the enlisted men became really a dress blouse, piped with service colored facings and ornamented with entirely useless worsted helmet cords, which of course, matched the facings. At the beginning of the World War the army had three uniforms, known as full dress, dress, and service, and besides this the officers had a

special social dress and a mess jacket which represented the dinner coat of civil life. The various insignia and facings in the United States Army at that time were as follows:

Full Dress Coat. General Officers. Double-breasted frock, collar ornamented with band of gold embroidered oak leaves extending all the way round; gold epaulets with coat of arms in gold in center of crescent, velvet cuff with band of gold oak leaves around top of it, with one or two silver stars above it according to rank. For all other officers, same as for general except that collar had two bands of gold embroidery around top and bottom, with a strip of cloth of color of service facing between, and sleeves were without velvet cuff and displayed the braided insignia of rank. The shoulder knot of braided gold wire cord, terminating at the shoulder and without any cloth pad at the end, was worn by all officers below the rank of general. No devices of any sort were displayed upon this knot. Sleeve insignia of the different grades was as follows:

Colonel	A single knot of five strands of gold wire lace, ⅛ inch in width, extending from a gold band at the cuff nearly to the elbow.
Lieutenant Colonel	Four strands.
Major	Three strands.
Captain	Two strands.
First Lieutenant	One strand.
Second Lieutenant	Only the band at the cuff.

Sleeve insignia for overcoats was the same as above, except that the ornamentation was of black mohair braid.

Generals wore two black bands upon cuff of overcoat with star, or stars, between.

Dress Coat. For general officers a double-breasted sack with gilt buttons. For all other officers a single-breasted sack, closing with a concealed flap, the coat trimmed with flat, black mohair braid, extending all around the bottom, up the front edges and around the collar. Shoulder straps were attached to this coat and the sword belt worn beneath; the hook from which the saber was suspended being passed through a slit in the left side. Insignia on shoulder straps was placed upon the field of the strap which matched the facings of the arm of the service. It was as follows:

Major General	Two silver stars.
Brigadier General	One silver star.
Colonel	One silver spread eagle.
Lieutenant Colonel	A silver leaf.
Major	A gold leaf.
Captain	Two silver bars.
First Lieutenant	One silver bar.
Second Lieutenant	A blank field.

The devices of the officers below the rank of colonel were placed at each end of the strap, as were the silver stars of the major general.

Service Coat. Single breasted, olive drab with outside pockets and fastened with five bronze buttons. Insignia of rank was the same as that displayed upon the shoulder strap, but the devices were attached to the end of the shoulder piece which was of the same color as the coat. Officers were allowed, in summer, to wear a white uniform cut like that of the blue dress, insignia with it being the same as that of the service uniforms. The overcoat was olive drab of ulster pattern, for all officers and men.

Full Dress and Dress Trousers. For general officers dark blue, two ½-inch gold stripes one quarter of an inch apart for full dress, plain for dress. For officers of Staff Corps, same as general, except that they had only one stripe of gold braid and that ⅞ of an inch wide. For officers of engineers, dark blue with stripes of scarlet, 1½ inches wide, piped with white cord. For all other officers, for both full dress and dress, light blue with 1½-inch stripes of the color of their service facing, except infantry, which was white.

Service Trousers. Olive drab for all officers, without welt or stripe.

Full Dress and Dress Cap. For general officers dark blue cloth with turn-down vizor, with arms of United States in golden embroidery in front; the cap to be encircled with gold oak leaves and the vizor ornament to be of the same design.

For all other Officers. The same as for general, except that the cap was encircled with two bands of gold braid with service colored silk between. Captains and lieutenants had a plain vizor.

Service Cap for all Officers. Olive drab with band of same colored braid around it, 1¾ inches wide, and bronze coat of arms in front. A felt campaign hat was also worn with the service uniform.

The sword for all officers was the saber, with German silver guard and steel scabbard; the sword knot was of gold and black silk, interwoven with acorn end for full dress and dress, and leather for service. The sword belt was gold for full dress and russet leather for dress and service. It was worn over the full dress and service coats and under the dress blouse. In service dress all officers wore the russet leather puttee. The social

dress was dark blue throughout. Shoulder knots and gold sleeve insignia were worn with this uniform. The mess jacket reached to the hips and was open in front. The same insignia was worn with this as for social dress. The facings of the different arms of the service were as follows:

General Officers	Dark blue.
Engineers	Scarlet, piped with white.
Signal Corps	Orange, piped with white.
Ordnance	Black, piped with scarlet.
Medical Corps	Maroon.
Quartermaster Department	Buff.
Cavalry	Yellow.
Artillery	Scarlet.
Infantry	Light blue.

ENLISTED MEN

Dress Coat. Dark blue, single breasted with six buttons, piped with service facings. Breast cord, color of arm of service, attached to left shoulder, passing around neck, under right arm, across breast and fastened to left shoulder button.

Service Coat. Olive drab, or khaki, single breasted, with patch pockets and bronze buttons.

Dress Trousers. Sky blue, plain for privates, ½-inch stripe, color of facing, for corporals, 1¼-inch stripe for sergeants.

Service Trousers and Breeches. Olive drab or khaki, without welt or stripe.

Dress Cap. Dark blue cloth, same pattern as that of officers, two service-facing stripes around top and bottom of band.

Service Cap and Campaign Hat. Of color of service uniform.

Unit Ornaments. These were brass for full dress and bronze for service and were worn on the front of the cap and on the collar of the coat.

Cavalry	Crossed sabres.
Artillery	Crossed cannon.
Infantry	Crossed rifles.
Engineers	Castle.
Signal Corps	Crossed flags and torch.
Ordnance Corps	Shell and flame.
Hospital Corps	Caduceus.
Quartermaster's Dept.	Sword and key crossed on a wheel, with spread eagle above.
Subsistence Dept.	A crescent.

Chevrons. Small sized, of the color of the facing for full dress (white for infantry) and of light brown for service, worn midway between the elbow and shoulder, point upwards.

Regimental Sergeant Major	Three bars and an arc of three bars.
Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant	Three bars and a tie of three bars
Color Sergeant	Three bars and a star.
Battalion Sergeant Major	Three bars and an arc of two bars.
Chief Musician	Three bars and an arc of two bars with a bugle in center.
Chief Trumpeter	Three bars and an arc of one bar with bugle in center.
Ordnance Sergeant	Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing shell and flame.
Sergeant of Ordnance	Same, omitting arc.

Hospital Corps Sergeants (First class)	Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing caduceus.
Hospital Corps Sergeants (Second class)	Same, omitting arc.
Master Signal Electricians	Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing white silk forked lightning.
First Class Sergeant, Signal Corps	Same, but with crossed flags and torch in place of lightning.
Sergeant, Signal Corps	Same, omitting arc.
First Sergeant	Three bars and a lozenge.
Company Quartermaster Sergeant	Three bars and a tie of one bar.
Stable Sergeant	Three bars and a horse's head.
Sergeant	Three bars.
Corporal	Two bars.
Lance Corporal	One bar.

Service stripes of the color of the arm of the service in which the soldier served were worn diagonally across the sleeve of the dress coat, below the elbow. To indicate service in war, the stripe was of white cloth piped with the facings of the branch of the army in which the wearer served. Service stripes are worn by both non-commissioned officers and privates.

CHAPTER VII

UNITED STATES ARMY

World War

WHEN the United States declared war upon Germany in 1917, we had a regular army, and a national guard which was subject to the call of the President. Both of these forces were at once mobilized and recruited to full war strength. We had also a limited number of officers of the United States Reserve and they were also called at once into service. It was evident that a much larger army than this would be required, and the selective draft system was adopted. Before the men could be drafted, however, quarters had to be prepared for them, and additional officers trained to command them. The latter need was met by organizing officers' training camps in various parts of the country, where several thousand men, selected largely from amongst college graduates and non-commissioned officers of the national guard, were given an intensive training of three months' duration and then commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Numbers of regular army sergeants whose years of service had fitted them for higher commands were also commissioned, so that when, in the fall of our first year in the war, the draftees were ordered to their training camps, we had the officers

necessary to make them over into soldiers. Meantime several divisions of regular army and national guard troops had already been sent to France, where later they were to give a glorious account of themselves.

The uniforms of our troops in the World War did not differ greatly from those immediately preceding it. Service uniform, either olive drab or khaki, was the only one worn, all other uniforms being forbidden during the continuance of hostilities. During the first year of the war, officers of the regular army wore the letters U. S. on the collar of the coat in front of their arm of the service device, and officers of the reserve, the letters U. S. R. in the same position, but in 1918 this was changed so that all officers wore the letters U. S. Enlisted men wore a bronze button on either side of the collar, the one on the right side containing the letters U. S. and the one on the left the device of the arm of the service to which the wearer belonged. Although the olive drab service cap was worn to some extent by both officers and enlisted men, the wide brimmed, soft crowned campaign hat was at first the almost universal head-dress for all ranks. This was worn, cowboy fashion, dented in four places, and except for officers, had a cord of the color of the service facing. A leather strap passed across the back of the head. For officers of all grades and branches, the hat cord was of gold, and black silk, interwoven. Although this hat was excellent for open warfare, it was not well adapted for trench work, and so a soft vizorless and brimless cap was prescribed, which fitted closely to the head and had side flaps. This was known as the oversea cap. Officers wore the insignia of their rank on the left side of the cap, which was piped to show the arm of the service to which the wearer

belonged; enlisted men wore their arm of service button instead of insignia, and their caps were not piped. For active duty in France, a steel helmet was issued, having a rounding top and small, slightly sloping brim. A leather strap passed under the chin. Gas masks were carried by all persons at the front. They were contained in khaki bags and were suspended over the chest by a web belt passing around the neck.

In 1917 a second lieutenant wore no insignia of rank on his coat, except the band of tan colored braid which was the mark of an officer, but in 1918 a gold bar was added to his shoulder piece. His overcoat also received a knot of a single strand of braid, which, however, was tan in color instead of black as worn by other officers. During the first year of the War, non-commissioned officers wore chevrons upon both arms, but on April 30, 1918, an order was issued stating that the chevron was to be worn upon the right arm only. Wound and service chevrons were worn, point down, by both officers and enlisted men entitled to them on the lower part of the sleeve about four inches from the end.

Wound Chevron. For a wound received in action, a single stripe chevron of gold lace, slightly larger than a non-commissioned officer's chevron, worn on the right sleeve. For additional wounds received in different actions, additional stripes were worn.

War Service Chevron. For each six months of foreign service, a gold stripe identical with that of the wound chevron, worn on the left sleeve.

Home Service Chevron. For each six months of home service, a silver stripe worn on the left arm.

A sky blue cloth chevron of a single stripe was worn

Official Photograph by U S Signal Corps.

PRIVATE. AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. · WORLD WAR.
Service uniform with helmet and gas mask.

on the left arm by those who had served less than six months abroad.

Discharge Chevron. Enlisted men upon being honorably discharged, were authorized to wear, upon the left arm, a scarlet chevron of a single stripe, point upward, midway between the elbow and the shoulder. They had the right to wear their uniform for three months after discharge.

Shirt. When the olive-drab shirt was worn without the coat, officers wore the insignia of their rank upon the collar, and enlisted men upon the sleeve. With this dress, a plain black four-in-hand tie was worn.

Overcoat. Although the double-breasted ulster type of overcoat was the one in general use throughout the war, officers, when climatic conditions made it advisable, were sometimes permitted to wear a short double-breasted, olive-drab coat, lined with sheepskin, and having a six-inch rolling, sheepskin collar, dyed beaver shade. Short olive-drab coats of the mackinaw type were also issued to certain classes of enlisted men.

Olive-drab sweaters with standing collar were worn, when needed, over the shirt by both officers and enlisted men. No insignia of any sort was displayed upon them. Tan driving gloves, or olive-drab woolen gloves were worn by both officers and enlisted men. The sword belts of officers serving abroad had a leather strap which passed over the right shoulder. Swords were not carried by dismounted officers upon active service and were not as a rule worn by officers or enlisted men either abroad or at home.

In order to give adequate rank to the chief officers of our army, which by the end of the war numbered four million men, nearly half of whom were in France,

Congress restored the grades of general and lieutenant-general. For the former grade, the insignia was four silver stars; for the latter grade, a large silver star, placed midway between two smaller stars.

Decorations. On Jan. 12, 1918, the following decorations were authorized to be awarded for military service against an armed enemy under circumstances which did not justify the award of the medal of honor. They were awarded to both officers and enlisted men.

Distinguished-Service Cross. A bronze cross with an eagle in the center suspended from a blue ribbon having a narrow edging of red and white upon both sides.

Distinguished-Service Medal. A circular bronze medal with spread eagle in center and inscription "For Distinguished Service MCMXVIII" around edge. The ribbon was red, with white center, edged with blue.

Campaign badges were also issued for the various campaigns in which our troops participated and Congress also authorized the acceptance by members of our force of decorations conferred upon them by the governments of our allies.

Medal of Honor. This was and still is, the most highly prized decoration. It consists of a five pointed bronze star with medallion in center, showing head of Minerva the Goddess of War. A wreath encircles star and above is a spread eagle surmounting bar displaying the word Valor. It is worn around the neck suspended from a light blue ribbon having 13 white stars. Previous to 1919 it was worn on the breast. The Medal of Honor is our oldest existing military decoration, having been authorized in 1861.

Members of the Red Cross wore a brassard of white cloth with a red cross, on the left upper arm; members

of military police wore one of blue denim with the letters M. P. in white, on the upper right arm.

Army aviators were at first a part of the Signal Corps, but were afterwards organized as a separate corps. They wore a silver-embroidered, double-winged shield upon the left breast. All aviators were commissioned officers. Enlisted men of the air service wore white crossed propellers upon a field of dark blue, on the right sleeve, directly below the shoulder.

Army nurses (female) wore the regular nurse's uniform indoors. Their outdoor uniform consisted of a navy blue skirt, blouse, overcoat and hat. On either side of the collar of the coat were the letters U. S. and the device of the medical corps. A white or navy blue waist with a plain black four-in-hand tie was authorized for wear when climatic conditions made this advisable. The hat was flat-topped and broad-brimmed, and was straw in summer and felt in winter.

Telephone operators (female) were a part of the signal corps. Their uniform was composed of a dark blue skirt, white or dark blue waist, black four-in-hand tie, dark blue coat and dark blue oversea cap. They wore the crossed flags and torch of their corps upon the left side of the cap and the same device upon both sides of the collar of their coat, having the letters U. S. in front. On the left arm they wore a white brassard with a telephone displayed thereon in dark blue.

Authorized workers of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and other organizations recognized by the War Department wore practically the same uniform as that of our troops, with the device of their organization displayed upon it.

Each division of our army had a separate device

which was worn upon the left arm, immediately below the shoulder, by both officers and enlisted men. These devices were not, however, in general use until the latter part of the war.

The marines who formed a part of our fighting land forces wore a uniform similar to that of the army, but of a slightly darker and greener shade of drab. The front of their cap, the service hat, and steel helmet, bore the device of their corps, an eagle-surmounted globe and an anchor.

Blue uniforms are no longer worn in our army and have not been in use since the World War.

The Army Regulations issued Nov. 25, 1924, prescribed that the service uniform of either woolen or cotton olive drab shall be the uniform for both officers and men, both for every day wear and upon ceremonious occasions. This uniform was practically the same except that in use in the World War, the buttons and devices were gilt instead of bronze. Officers of the Air Service wore a single-breasted, four-button sack coat with roll collar and notch lapel, with belt of same material as coat, 2 inches wide sewn down all around waist. In 1926 this style of coat was adopted for all officers and men, arm of service badges being worn on the lapels. The saber was worn by officers when under arms and upon all occasions of ceremony. On field service it was replaced by the pistol.

Officers when not on duty with troops were permitted to wear a white uniform of linen or cotton duck, the coat to be single breasted with standing collar and white shoulder loops to be trimmed with flat white braid 1¼ inches wide, down front edges along bottom of skirt and around the collar. Insignia of rank was worn on the

shoulder loop. The cap, trousers, socks, and shoes were white. The saber was sometimes worn with this uniform with the belt under the coat. Officers were also allowed to wear at evening functions if desired a white mess jacket cut like a dinner coat reaching only to the hips. With this dress, white trousers, a low cut white vest, a dress shirt and black bow tie was worn. Shoulder knots were worn with this dress.

Non-commissioned officers were directed to wear a chevron on each arm point upward, these chevrons to be of olive drab on a dark blue background. The grades were designated as follows:

Master Sergeant	Three chevrons and an arc of three bars.
Technical Sergeant ..	Three chevrons and an arc of two bars.
First Sergeant	Three chevrons and an arc of two bars, with a lozenge in the angle.
Staff Sergeant	Three chevrons and an arc of one bar.
Sergeant	Three chevrons.
Corporal	Two chevrons.
Private First Class...	One chevron.

The uniforms of the Army Nurse Corps were white with russet shoes for indoor wear, and olive drab for outdoor wear. The outdoor uniform consisted of a skirt, coat, hat, overcoat or cape, and white or olive-drab waist with black four-in-hand tie.

CHAPTER VIII

THE UNITED STATES

Navy

THE first regulations regarding the dress of our navy appear to have been in the form of an order issued September 5, 1776, in which it was prescribed that a captain should wear a blue cutaway coat with red lapels, stand up collar, slash cuff and flat gold buttons; blue breeches and a red vest trimmed with gold lace. Lieutenants, masters and midshipmen wore practically the same uniform except that the cuffs were round and the vest without lace.

In 1777 a captain was directed to wear a dark blue coat with white lapels, the tops to extend to the shoulder and the bottom to the waist. The coat had a standing collar of blue, and three buttons on each cuff, and the same number on each pocket flap. The breeches, vest and stockings were white; the vest being ornamented with gold lace. On his right shoulder a captain wore a gold epaulet, with the figure of a rattlesnake and the words "Don't Tread On Me" on the strap; and on his head was a dark blue cocked hat. Other officers wore the same dress, with a plain vest, and an epaulet on the left shoulder.

These regulations do not appear to have always been complied with, and some naval officers wore coats with

buff lapels, and buff vest, breeches and stockings. Lapels also varied in ornamentation, some officers wearing a row of buttons down the outer edges, others stripes of gold lace horizontally and others both stripes and buttons.

Even the regulation regarding the wearing of the epaulet was not always followed, Paul Jones having been known to have worn an epaulet on each shoulder.

In 1830 the lapels were ordered to be of the same color as the coat; captains were directed to wear two epaulets, and lieutenants one on the right shoulder. At this time also the buttons which had heretofore varied in design according to rank, became of a universal pattern. Long blue trousers with a gold stripe were prescribed for undress; and the sword was designated as being of the cut and thrust type.

In 1835, the sailors wore a dark blue cloth jacket, dark blue trousers and a white shirt with a large blue collar trimmed with white lace. Their head covering was a black hat.

The frock coat with shoulder straps came into use in our army about the time of the Mexican War and a similar coat was probably worn in the navy at that time. With this uniform a soft-topped cap of dark blue cloth was worn. The sword was then suspended from the waist belt, being attached to it by two slings.

During the Civil War officers of the navy had two uniforms, one a full dress and the other an undress or service. With both a dark blue, double-breasted frock coat with rolling collar, and plain dark blue trousers were worn. With the full dress a cocked hat and gold epaulets were worn, with the undress a cap and shoulder straps. The coat had two rows of nine gilt buttons.

Warrant officers (Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, and Sailmaker) wore the same coat as officers, and midshipmen one of the same type but with smaller buttons. A master's mate had a single-breasted frock with nine buttons.

The cap was dark blue with black leather vizor and strap. On the front of this cap a rear admiral had a gold wreath enclosing two silver stars, all other deck officers a gold wreath enclosing a silver foul anchor in a vertical position.

Insignia of rank was displayed upon the epaulets, shoulder straps, and cuffs. The devices displayed upon epaulets and shoulder straps for the different grades were as follows: the field of the strap being dark blue and the border gold. For line officers an anchor in the center of their epaulet and strap; for staff officers, their corps device.

Rear Admiral	Two silver stars, silver anchor.
Commodore	One silver star on center of gold anchor.
Captain	Silver eagle in center of silver anchor.
Commander	Silver foul anchor and silver oak leaf at each end of strap.
Lieutenant Commander	Same with gold oak leaf.
Lieutenant	Same with two gold bars at each end of strap.
Master	Same with one gold bar.
Ensign	Silver foul anchor only.

Midshipmen did not wear shoulder straps. Warrant officers wore a shoulder strap with a dark blue border having a center of three gold stripes. In the center was displayed in silver the first letter of their rank. (B. Boatswain.)

Cuff Insignia

Rear Admiral	Eight stripes of gold lace with ½ inch space between 1st and 2nd, 4th and 5th, and 7th and 8th.
Commodore	Seven stripes with ½ inch space between 3rd and 4th, and 4th and 5th.
Captain	Six stripes with ½ inch space between 3rd and 4th.
Commander	Five stripes with ½ inch space between 1st and 2nd, and 4th and 5th.
Lieutenant Commander	Four stripes with ½ space between 3rd and 4th.
Lieutenant	Three stripes.
Master	Two stripes.
Ensign	One stripe.

Above the top stripe, line officers wore a five-pointed gold star. Staff officers omitted the star, and warrant officers wore the star without any stripe.

The trousers for all officers were dark blue, but in the tropics they were permitted to wear white trousers if they so desired. Shoes were black. The overcoat was dark blue, double breasted, reaching four inches below the knee, with a detachable cape ten inches shorter. Insignia of rank was worn on the collar.

The sword belt for all officers was of plain black leather with two slings and a hook. The belt plate was of yellow gilt with a device consisting of a wreath enclosing a spread eagle and anchor surrounded by thirteen stars. The belt was worn over the coat. The sword was of the cut and thrust pattern with half basket hilt and white grip; the scabbard of black leather with gilt mountings.

The dress of the sailors was dark blue, consisting of

woolen shirt, trousers, and cap, with black silk neckerchief, and black shoes. The warm weather uniform was white duck of the same design. Boatswain's Mates, Carpenter's Mates, Sailmaker's Mates and Ship's Cooks wore an eagle and anchor on the right sleeve above the elbow; all other petty officers the same device on the left sleeve.

The color of the uniform of the Confederate Navy was steel grey. Officers wore a double-breasted frock coat with rolling collar and two rows of gilt buttons; grey trousers and cap. The overcoat, also grey, was double beasted. White trousers were sometimes worn.

Insignia of rank was displayed upon the cap, shoulders and cuffs in the following manner:

Cap

Flag Officer	Foul anchor in wreath of oak leaves, four stars above anchor (all in gold). Band of gold lace 1¾ inches wide around band.
Captain	Same, except three stars and 1½ inch band.
Commander	Same, but with two stars.
Lieutenant	Same, but with one star.
Master	Same, without star.
Midshipman	Anchor without the wreath.

Staff officers wore the same type of cap embroidered according to their rank.

Shoulders

Shoulder straps of line officers had a field of sky blue cloth edged with black, with ¼ inch gold borders. The following devices were displayed upon them:

Flag Officer	Four stars.
Captain	Three stars.
Commander	Two stars.
Lieutenant	One star.
Master	No star.
Midshipman	A stripe of gold lace 4 inches long and ½ inch wide.

The shoulder straps of staff officers were as follows:

Surgeon	Black field. Crossed olive sprigs.
Assistant Surgeon	Same with one olive sprig.
Paymaster	Dark green field. Same device as for surgeon.
Assistant Paymaster	One olive sprig.
Chief Engineer	Dark blue field. Crossed oak sprigs.
Engineer	One oak sprig.

Cuffs

Cuff stripes were of gold.

Flag Officer	Four ½ inch stripes, the top one looped.
Captain	Three stripes, the top one looped.
Commander	Two stripes.
Lieutenant	One stripe.
Master	One ¼ inch stripe.
Midshipman	Same as master, with three buttons above.

Staff officers wore the same stripes, according to rank, but did not have the loop.

The uniform of the enlisted men consisted of a grey jacket and trousers and a black hat. White shirts, trousers and hats were also worn. A black silk neckerchief was worn. A black silk foul anchor was worn on the right sleeve above the elbow by Boatswain's Mates, Gunner's Mates, Sailmaker's Mates, Ship's Stewards and

ship's cooks. The same device was worn on the left sleeve by all other petty officers.

Shortly after the Civil War the full dress uniform for U. S. naval officers became a double-breasted, swallow-tail coat, dark blue trousers with gold stripes, and a cocked hat. Gold epaulets and a sword belt of dark blue cloth with gold stripes were worn with this dress. The frock coat with shoulder straps, plain dark blue trousers and a cap constituted the undress. At this time a service uniform for general wear was adopted consisting of a cap, plain dark blue trousers and a single-breasted sack coat braided with black mohair braid around the collar, down the front, around the bottom and up the back seams. With this uniform insignia of rank was worn on the collar and on the cuffs, line officers having a silver anchor on either side of the collar in rear of their rank badges and a gold star above their cuff stripes. Staff officers wore their corps device on the collar in place of the anchor, and instead of the star on the cuff had bands of colored cloth between their stripes. Where only one stripe was worn the colored cloth showed a quarter of an inch on either side of the stripe.

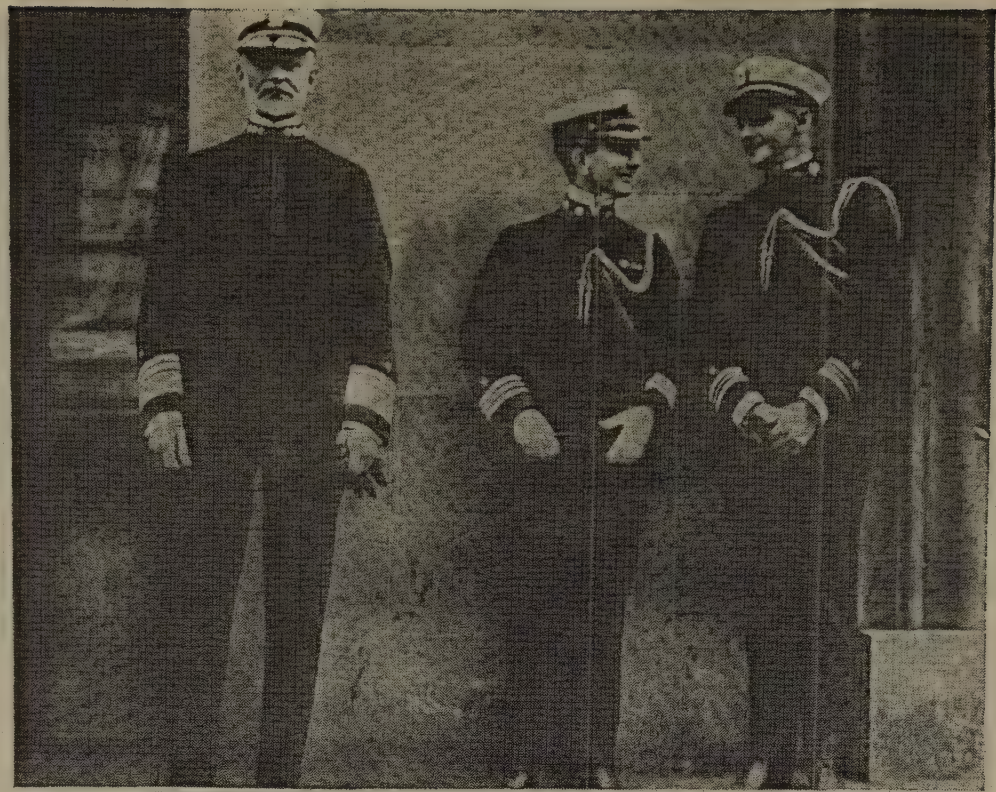
The colors of the different staff corps were as follows:

Medical ..... Dark maroon, velvet.
Pay ..... White. cloth.
Naval Constructors .... Dark violet, cloth.

The corps devices worn on the collar were as follows:

Medical ..... Silver acorn on gold oak leaf.
Pay ..... Silver oak sprig.
Naval Constructors .... Gold oak sprig.
Chaplain ..... Silver Latin cros.

The cap at this time was changed somewhat in form



Official Photograph by U. S. Signal Corps.

VICE ADMIRAL AND STAFF. U. S. NAVY. SERVICE UNIFORM. WORLD WAR.

and now bore for all officers an eagle surmounted shield on two crossed foul anchors, the shield and eagle being silver and the anchors gold.

A white service uniform was adopted for wear in hot weather consisting of a white-topped cap, a single-breasted coat with five gilt buttons, white trousers and white shoes. With this uniform rank badges of gold stripes upon a dark blue background were worn on detachable shoulder pieces. The sword belt was worn under the coat with both blue and white service dress.

The overcoat was a double-breasted ulster with black horn buttons. Insignia of rank was worn on the shoulders in the same manner as with the white service dress.

Insignia of rank at the time of the Spanish War (1898) was as follows:

	Epaulet, Shoulder Strap and Collar	*Cuff, and Shoulder Piece*
Admiral of the Navy	Four silver stars.	Two 2-inch stripes, one 1-inch stripe between.
Rear Admiral ...	Two stars.	One 2-inch stripe, one 1-inch stripe above.
Commodore	One star.	One 2-inch stripe.
Captain	Silver spread eagle.	Four ½-inch stripes.
Commander	Silver oak leaf.	Three stripes.
Lieut. Commander	Gold oak leaf.	Two ½-inch stripes, one ¼-inch strip between.
Lieutenant	Two silver bars.	Two ½-inch stripes.
Lieutenant J. G..	One silver bar.	One ½-inch stripe, one ¼-inch stripe above.
Ensign	No insignia.	One ½-inch stripe,

Warrant officers wore a frock coat, cap, and plain blue trousers for full dress and a uniform similar to that of the officers for service use. They did not wear epaulets or shoulder straps and their cap device was two gold foul anchors crossed.

The collar insignia for warrant officers was as follows:

Boatswain	Two gold crossed foul anchors, silver star in center.
Gunner	Flaming gold shell, silver star in center.
Machinist	Gold three-bladed propeller, silver star in center.
Carpenter	Gold carpenter's square, point down.
Sailmaker	Gold diamond.
Pharmacist	Gold caduceus.
Pay Clerk	Gold oak spring.
Mate	Gold binocular glass.

Chief petty officers wore a cap, a double-breasted sack, and plain trousers all of dark blue. Their cap device was a brass erect anchor with the letters U. S. N. across it. Their rating badge had an arch above the three stripes. All other enlisted men had two uniforms, known as blue, and white. The blue consisted of a flat-topped cap with band showing name of ship, shirt open at neck and with rolling collar having three stripes of white braid, wide-bottomed trousers buttoned tightly across waist. With this uniform a black silk neck scarf knotted in front was worn, also a knife tucked into right side of trousers and secured by white lanyard passed around neck under collar of shirt and neck scarf. The shirt of this uniform at this time was always worn tucked into the trousers.

The white uniform consisted of a cap with turned up brims, shirt (worn over trousers) neck scarf, and

trousers. The knife was usually worn under the shirt with this rig.

The rating badges, marking degrees of rank were chevrons of one, two, or three stripes of red cloth with a white spread eagle above. Between the eagle and the top stripe was worn the branch device. Petty officers of the first class had three stripes, of the second two stripes, and of the third one stripe. Only one chevron was worn and that midway between the elbow and the shoulder point down. Some petty officers wore it on the right arm and others on the left, depending on their watch and branch of service.

The following were the devices which were in white silk:

Master-at-Arms	Star.
Boatswain's Mate	Crossed anchors.
Gunner's Mate	Crossed cannon.
Quartermaster	Wheel.
Machinist's Mate	Propeller.
Carpenter's Mate	Crossed axes.
Yeoman	Crossed quills.
Musician	Lyre.
Medical	Geneva Cross in red.
Coxswain (a third class rating only)	Crossed anchors.

In 1913, the special full dress for officers consisted of a cocked hat, a double-breasted swallow-tail coat, gold epaulets, silk and gold sword belt, dark blue trousers with gold lace stripe, and sword. The collar of the coat was gold, embroidered according to rank, and the sleeves also displayed the rank stripes. Flag officers embroidery was 1¾ inches wide; captains and commanders 1½; other officers 1 inch. The trouser stripe was of the same width as that on the collar.

The full dress uniform was a cocked hat, a double-breasted frock coat with open lapels, and having rank stripes on the sleeves, and dark blue trousers. With this dress epaulets, gold and silk sword belt and sword were worn, also a straight white collar, white shirt, and black silk four-in-hand tie.

Undress uniform was the same as full dress except that the cap replaced the cocked hat, epaulets were not worn, the trousers were without stripe, and the sword belt was of black leather. Officers of the navy no longer wore shoulder straps.

The blue, and the white service uniforms remained unchanged, as did the overcoat. A dark blue cloak reaching to the knees was sometimes worn in place of the overcoat.

Evening full dress was adopted in the form of a cocked hat, dark blue coat cut like a civilian dress coat, white vest, dark blue trousers with gold stripe. With this a white dress shirt, white standing collar, black bow tie, epaulets and sword were worn, the sword belt being under the vest. The sleeves of the coat showed the rank stripes.

Evening dress was the same except that the cap took the place of the cocked hat, the trousers were plain, and neither epaulets nor sword were worn.

With all uniforms except service, white gloves were worn; with service dress the use of grey buckskin, or woolen gloves was permitted. Shoes were black, except with white uniforms.

Warrant officers wore practically the same uniform as commissioned officers except that their trousers were plain and they did not have the cocked hat or epaulets. Their sword belt was of black leather and they wore

the devices of their branch on their collar. Their cap device remained unchanged.

After the Spanish War the grade of Vice Admiral (3 stars and one broad and two narrow stripes) was created and that of Commodore abolished.

During the World War only service uniform was worn to any extent. In this war the uniform of the enlisted men remained the same as that worn in the Spanish War except that both the blue and the white shirt was worn outside of the trousers, the use of the knife and lanyard was discontinued, and the white hat was commonly worn with the blue uniform. Rating badges were worn on the right sleeve by all petty officers of the seaman branch, and on left sleeve by all other petty officers.

Women were enrolled in the U. S. N. R. F. as yeoman and wore the badges of their rank on the left arm, chief yeoman being their highest rating. They were assigned to clerical duties ashore. Their uniform consisted of a dark blue felt hat, with ribbon of their force, a dark blue Norfolk style coat, dark blue skirt, black stockings and shoes. Under the coat a white shirt waist was worn with rolling collar outside the coat. In summer a white uniform of straw hat, white shirt waist, skirt, stockings and shoes, and black navy neckerchief was worn.

Shortly after the World War the present English type of service coat, consisting of a double-breasted sack, with open lapels, and turn down collar was adopted as the service coat for our naval officers. With this a white shirt, white collar, and black four-in-hand tie are worn. Insignia of rank is displayed on the cuff as before and the sword belt is worn underneath the coat.

CHAPTER IX

UNITED STATES

Marine Corps

THE marines are sea-soldiers and although part of the navy, wear a military rather than a naval uniform.

The Continental Marines wore a green cutaway coat faced with white for officers and red for enlisted men. The coats of officers had slashed sleeves and buttons around the cuffs. Buttons were silver, with a foul anchor, for officers and pewter for men. Officers' breeches and vest were white, the former being edged with green; men had a green shirt, white woolen jacket, light colored cloth breeches and woolen stockings. Both officers and men wore black gaiters. The head-dress for officers was a cocked hat and for the men a round hat with a white binding. All ranks wore powdered hair. The overcoat appears to have been blue. A silver epaulet was worn by officers on the right shoulder. Paul Jones while in European waters dressed his marines in red and white, possibly on account of the difficulty of procuring green cloth of the prescribed shade.

In 1778 the marine uniform for both officers and men appears to have been green faced with white, with white vests and breeches; the buttons being plain white.

On August 24, 1797 the Secretary of War prescribed the following uniform for the marines:

Officers. Long blue cutaway coats, red lined, with long red lapels, standing collar, slash sleeves and red cuffs. Nine yellow foul anchor buttons appeared on the lapels, one on the collar and three on the sleeve slash. The vests were red and the breeches blue. A senior lieutenant wore a gold epaulet on the right shoulder, a junior one on the left shoulder. The head-dress was the cocked hat with a black cockade. The sword was of the small sword type with gilt mountings. It was probably worn suspended from a baldric passed over the right shoulder.

Enlisted Men. A short blue coat edged with red, a red vest, and blue pantaloons edged with red. The belt was red. The musicians wore a red, lapeled coat, faced with blue and having blue cuffs and shoulder wings. Uniforms were difficult to secure and variations from the authorized standard were often necessitated because of inability to obtain proper material and competent tailors. Sergeants wore two yellow silk epaulets and corporals one.

The custom in vogue in Revolutionary times of bobbing and powdering the hair was still in use, flour being issued to the men for whitening their hair, in lieu of powder.

In 1804 the swallow-tailed coat, buttoned to the neck, with high standing collar replaced the cutaway. The coat for officers was double breasted with two rows of eight buttons each, the button holes laced and brought to a point in the center. The color of the coat is now stated to be navy blue. The collar was scarlet. The vest and pantaloons were white. Officers wore the cocked hat with scarlet plume, and tassels, in winter, and a round hat in summer. When in full dress officers wore a scarlet sash around the waist, outside the coat and tied on the left side; and black knee length boots. The belt was of

black leather with gilt mountings. A colonel wore two gold epaulets, a captain an epaulet on the right shoulder and a gold strap on the left, a first lieutenant an epaulet on the right shoulder, a second lieutenant one on the left shoulder. Staff officers wore a gold epaulet and a counterstrap on blue cloth.

The uniform of the enlisted men consisted of a shako with a red plush plume on the front, a single-breasted swallow-tailed coat faced with yellow; white cloth pantaloons and black gaiters reaching to the calf of the leg.

In 1805 it was ordered that officers should wear white cross belts with gilt plates, instead of black, and the following year the gaiters of the men were changed so as to reach to the knee.

In 1809 the grade of major was added to the Marine Corps, the insignia of rank being the same as that of a colonel. At this time the sword for officers was changed to the saber.

A grass green uniform was adopted in 1833, the linings and pipings being buff and the style of the coat unchanged. Trousers were grey in winter and white in summer, the stripe being buff. A white cocked hat with white plume was worn by officers with this uniform.

A two stripe chevron of tinsel lace was prescribed in 1836 for a staff sergeant, one stripe for a sergeant, and a worsted stripe for a corporal. These chevrons extended from seam to seam, and were worn above the elbow by sergeants and below it by corporals.

In 1839 the green uniform was discarded and navy blue again adopted. The officer's coat was double-breasted with standing collar and slashed cuffs; the collar and flaps of the shirt embroidered with gold lace. The trousers were dark blue with 1¾ inch scarlet stripe.

Black boots were now worn under the trousers, and a sash of crimson net with bullion fringe ends was passed twice around the waist and tied on the left side. The head covering was a black beaver hat with red cock feathers.

In undress uniform officers wore shoulder straps the insignia being the same as that of the army. Epaulets with similar insignia were worn on both shoulders by all officers. Enlisted men wore a single-breasted coat and sky blue trousers. Yellow worsted epaulets were worn on dress occasions.

During the Civil War all officers of the Marine Corps wore a double-breasted frock coat. The commandant had two rows of buttons, eight in a row, arranged in pairs, and two rows of half inch gold lace 4½ inches long on each side of the collar, and four loops of gold braid on the sleeve. Field officers had the same coat except that their buttons were equal distances apart. Captains and lieutenants the same coat except that a captain had three loops of braid on the sleeve and a lieutenant two loops. The trousers were light blue, white duck being worn in summer. Officers not serving with troops were permitted to wear dark blue trousers with a scarlet welt.

The head-dress for the Commandant and for field officers was the chapeau. For company officers it was a dark blue cap with black vizor and strap with shield of U. S. enclosed in a half wreath, the center of the shield bearing a bugle and the letter M. The shield and wreath were of gilt metal, the bugle and letter of silver metal. A pompon of gold net, two inches high was worn on the top of the front of the cap.

The sash for the commandant was yellow silk; for all

other officers crimson net. This was the dress uniform, gold epaulets being worn with it.

The undress uniform was similar but shoulder knots were worn in place of epaulets. The knot was of gold with a clover leaf end. For the commandant and for field officers it had four strands, for captains and lieutenants, three strands. Devices of rank were worn on the ends. The overcoat was dark blue, with detachable cape, similar to that worn by naval officers.

Enlisted men in full dress wore a double-breasted frock coat with two rows of seven buttons each, sky-blue trousers and a cap similar to that of company officers with brass device and red worsted pompon. Their undress coat was single-breasted frock, with seven buttons, and they also had a fatigue coat of four buttons. The overcoat was grey blue, single breasted, with seven buttons, and had a cape reaching to the edge of the cuff. Non-commissioned officers wore chevrons of yellow silk, point upward, extending from seam to seam, midway between the shoulder and the elbow.

From shortly after the Civil War until the Spanish War the marine service uniform consisted of a dark blue blouse and cap and sky-blue trousers. The coats of the enlisted men were plain, but those of the officers had rows of black mohair braid across the front. The sword for officers of the Marine Corps has been for many years of the scimiter type with a slightly curved blade and white ivory grip and straight cross guard. The scabbard is of polished silver and has two rings for attaching it to the belt slings.

The uniforms of the corps are designated as full dress, undress, white undress, summer field, and winter field.

OFFICERS. *Full Dress.*

Cap. Dark blue, bell crowned, black sloping vizor, gold M. C. device, gold chin strap.

Coat. Dark blue double-breasted frock, standing collar with oak leaf embroidery for general officers and gold lace for others.

Trousers. Dark blue with 1¼ inch gold stripe for general officers; same with 1½ inch scarlet stripe for staff officers; sky-blue with 1½ inch scarlet stripe for all other officers.

Shoes. Black.

Gloves. White.

Sword Belt. Gold lace with two slings and a hook.

The cap for general officers has oak leaf embroidery around band and on vizor; the cap for all other officers has a band of gold lace around band with ⅜ inch scarlet stripe in center. The vizor of the cap for field officers has oak leaf embroidery, those of captains and lieutenants being plain.

Generals and staff officers may wear the chapeau in place of the cap if they desire; the feather to be yellow for generals and scarlet for staff officers. The major general also wears a buff sash with bullion tassels passed over the right shoulder; while the brigadier general wears a sash belt of gold lace with scarlet stripe through center, from which sword is suspended.

With this uniform generals wear epaulets and other officers shoulder knots of a special type; the rank badges displayed upon them being the same as for similar grades in the army.

Insignia of rank is further indicated by gold embroidery on the cuff as follows:

General Officers	Velvet cuff, oak leaf embroidery.
Colonel	A wide chevron, point up, extending from near bottom of cuff to near bend of elbow, with a double knot above; a special embroidery on upper and lower edges of chevron, and small three-stripe chevron and loop below.
Lieutenant Colonel	The same, with a single knot above.
Major	The same, omitting knot.
Captain	A "True Love" knot, edged with special embroidery and having a special device below.
First Lieutenant	The same, omitting edging.
Second Lieutenant	The same, omitting both edging and device.
Warrant Officer	A plain figure 8 knot.

The dress uniform has not been worn since 1919.

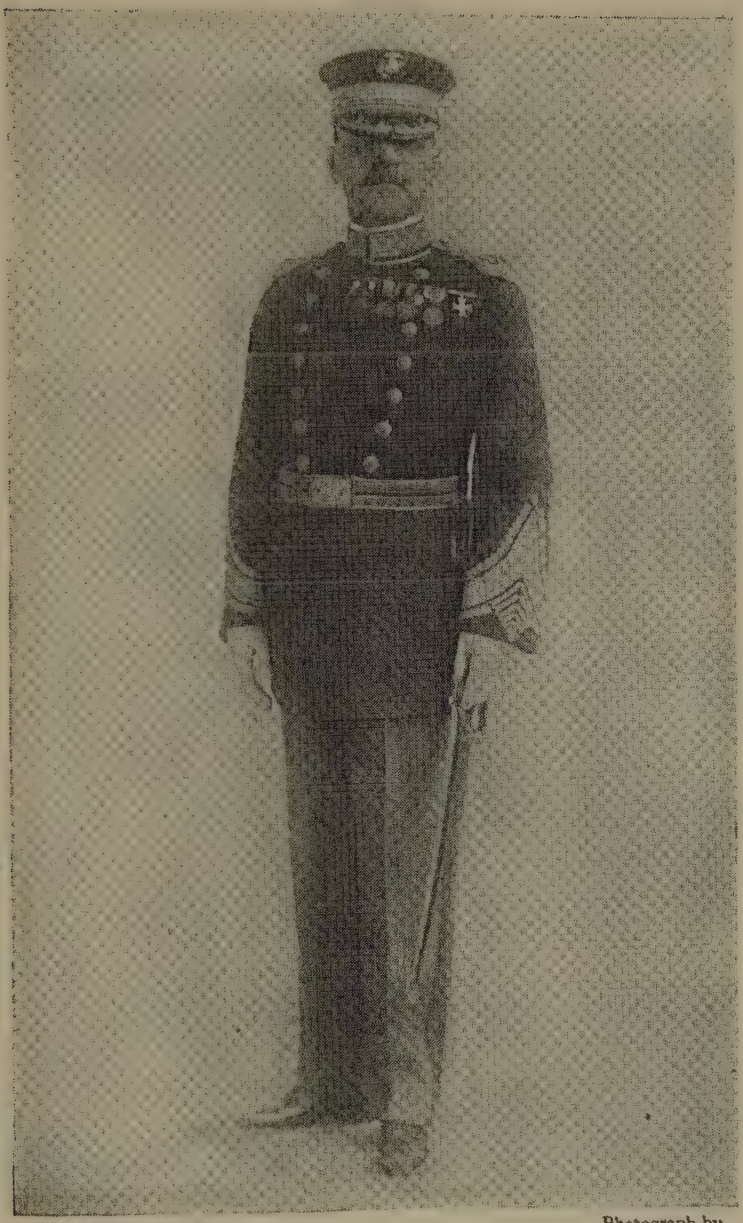
Undress Uniform.

Cap. Dark blue, same vizor ornamentation as for full dress, and same corps device. Band on cap of blue black velvet for generals, black mohair braid for all other officers.

Coat. Dark blue single-breasted sack for all officers. Standing collar with corps device. Five gilt buttons down center. Four outside patch pockets closed with pointed flaps secured by small gilt buttons. Shoulder pieces of same material as coat upon which insignia of rank is worn.

Trousers. Dark blue for generals wtih black mohair braid stripe; staff officers, dark blue with scarlet stripe; all other officers sky blue with scarlet stripe. All stripes are 1½ inches wide.

Shoes. Black.



Courtesy of the
United States Marine Corps and
Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

Photograph by
Harris & Ewing,
Washington, D. C.

MAJOR U. S. MARINE CORPS. FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

Sword Belt. Leather; worn under coat.

The white undress is of the same pattern, but of white duck or drill. The cap and shoes are white.

Summer Field Uniform.

Cap. Khaki, bronze device, tan chin strap.

Field Hat. Drab felt, wide brimmed, crown indented in four places, bronze device, gold and red cap cord with acorn ends.

Coat. Khaki sack, standing collar, four patched and buttoned pockets; bronze buttons and device; Insignia of rank on shoulder pieces.

Breeches. Khaki, without stripe.

Puttees. Tan leather.

Shoes. Tan. (Mounted officers wear tan boots.)

Sword Belt. Tan leather, with plain buckle, worn outside of coat.

Winter field uniform is the same as summer field, except that it is of forestry green, a shade of olive drab slightly darker and greener than that worn by the army.

The overcoat for all officers is a forestry green, double-breasted ulster with bronze buttons. Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder.

The Marine Corps device is a globe showing the Western Hemisphere, resting on a foul anchor and surmounted by a spread eagle. The globe and eagle are silver and the anchor gold, for full dress and undress, and bronze for service dress.

The staff devices of the Marine Corps are as follows:

Adjutant and Inspector's Department. Crossed sword and fasces in gold, silver wreath enclosing red white and blue enamel shield.

Quartermaster's Department. Crossed sword and key in gold, gold wheel, with blue enamel rim and thirteen gold stars.

Paymaster's Department. Crossed sword and quill in gold with silver oak leaf. With the service uniform these devices are in bronze.

Warrant officers wear practically the same uniform as do officers but without shoulder insignia.

ENLISTED MEN. *Dress Uniform.*

Cap. Dark blue, black sloping vizor, black leather chin strap. The top and bottom of band piped with scarlet. Gilt corps device.

Coat. Dark blue, single breasted, seven gilt buttons, shoulder pieces of same material, standing collar. The coat is piped around the edges with scarlet.

Trousers. Sky blue, those of non-commissioned officers having a 1-inch scarlet stripe. White trousers and white cap cover may be worn with this uniform.

Shoes. Black.

Belt. White leather, with flat, gilt plate.

The field uniforms, both summer and winter are nearly the same as those worn by officers, except that leggins, or woolen spiral puttees, are worn in place of leather puttees. The overcoat is of the same color and style as that worn by officers.

Insignia of rank is in the form of chevrons worn point upward midway between the elbow and the shoulder. The dress chevrons extend from seam to seam, and are of yellow silk; the service chevrons are small sized and of a slightly darker shade than the coat.

The different grades are marked in the following manner:

Sergeant Major	Three stripes and an arc of three.
Quartermaster Sergeant .	Three stripes and three bars.
Gunnery Sergeant	Three stripes, a bursting bomb, and two crossed rifles.
Drum Major	Three stripes, three bars, with star between.
Sergeant	Three stripes.
Corporal	Two stripes.
Lance Corporal	One stripe (right arm only).

Service stripes of yellow, or drab are worn on each sleeve diagonally between wrist and elbow. A stripe is worn for each enlistment.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Major General John A. Lejeune U. S. M. C. for data relating to the early uniforms of the members of the Marine Corps.

CHAPTER X

UNITED STATES

Coast Guard—Lighthouse Service—Coast and Geodetic Survey—Health Service—Customs Service — Diplomatic Corps — Postmen — Police—Firemen.

Coast Guard

THE uniforms of the U. S. Coast Guard are similar to those of the navy, the line officers however wear a gold embroidered shield above their rank stripes in place of a star, and their cap has their corps device, a silver foul anchor surcharged on a gold shield surmounted by a gold spread eagle. Shoulder knots for full dress are of gold twisted wire terminating in an oval pad upon which insignia of rank are displayed. Blue shoulder pieces, worn with the overcoat, and the white service uniform, have the gold shield in the case of line officers, and are without it in the case of all other officers.

The grades of commissioned officers and their insignia of rank are as follows:

Grade	*Sleeve*	*Shoulder Knot*
Captain Commandant	Four stripes.	Silver eagle
Senior Captain	Three stripes.	Silver oak leaf.
Captain	Three stripes (middle one-half width).	Gold oak leaf.
First Lieutenant ..	Two stripes.	Two silver bars.
Second Lieutenant	Two stripes (top one-half width).	One silver bar.
Third Lieutenant..	One stripe.	No insignia.

The engineer in chief ranks with a senior captain.

The uniforms for officers are full dress, dress, evening dress, blue service, and white service.

Warrant officers wear the same uniforms as commissioned officers except for shoulder knots, shoulder pieces and gold sleeve braid. Insignia of rank is worn on the collar the grades being marked in the following manner:

Master's Mates	Gilt crossed anchors and silver shield.
Keeper	Gilt life buoy with gilt crossed oars.
Boatswain	Gilt crossed anchors.
Gunner	Gilt shell and flame.
Carpenter	Gilt carpenter's square.
Machinist	Gilt propeller wheel.

Keepers of Life Saving Stations have an olive drab cotton service uniform in place of the white.

The dress of the enlisted men is practically the same as that of the navy, all rating badges of petty officers being worn on the right sleeve. With their rating badges petty officers wear the following specialty marks:

Master-at-arms	Shield.
No. 1 Surfman	Life buoy and two crossed oars.
Wheelman	Ship's wheel.
Coxswain	Vertical anchor and horizontal arrow.
Electricians	Forked lightning.
Sailmakers	Closed clew iron.
Blacksmith	Crossed sledges.
Yeoman	Crossed quills.
Machinist and Oiler	Ship's propeller.
Water Tender	Valve wheel.
Carpenters, Plumbers and Painters	Crossed axes.
Bayman	Red Geneva Cross.

All enlisted men wear a narrow stripe around shoulder seam of uniform shirt to indicate branch; this is red for engineers and white for others. With the white uniform the branch stripe is blue.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

The officers of this service have a blue service uniform similar to that of the navy but with their corps device of a silver lighthouse enclosed in a gold wreath, on the front of their cap. Their overcoat is like that of the navy. They also wear a white uniform. Rank is indicated by stripes of black mohair braid around the cuff.

Captain	Two half-inch stripes with two quarter-inch stripes between.
Chief Engineer	Two half-inch and one quarter-inch stripes.
Master of Tender	Four quarter-inch stripes.
First Officer and Engineer	Three stripes.
Second Officer and Assistant Engineer	Two stripes.
Third Officer and Assistant Engineer	One stripe.

Line officers wear a gold anchor on the collar, engineer officers a gold propeller.

Quartermasters and machinists wear the uniform of chief petty officers of the navy, except for cap device, and rating badge. Quartermasters have white wheel on each sleeve above elbow and machinists a red propeller.

Seamen wear the blue, and the white uniform of the navy, firemen the blue and a blue dungaree.

Officers of lightships and keepers and watchmen of lighthouses wear a dark blue double-breasted sack coat

with gilt buttons, dark blue trousers and cap. Keepers wear a K on the collar and watchmen a W.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The officers of this service wear the blue, and the white service uniform of the navy except for their device, a gold triangle on a silver circular base, which is displayed on the cap, shoulder pieces, and above the sleeve stripes. The grades rank relatively with those of the navy, that of captain (eagle, and four stripes) being the highest rank.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

OFFICERS. *Full Dress*

Cap. Dark blue, bell crown, with gold and maroon silk band and cap cord, black vizor, and corps device.

Coat. Dark blue double-breasted frock, standing collar with gold lace, gold lace rank stripes.

Trousers. Dark blue, gold lace stripe according to rank.

Sword Belt. Gold lace.

Shoes. Black.

Dress

Cap. Dark blue.

Coat. Dark blue, single-breasted four patch pockets secured with flap and button, dark blue shoulder pieces.

Trousers. Dark blue with welted stripe of same color.

Sword Belt. Black leather.

Service

Same design as dress but of olive drab for winter and white for summer. The overcoat is a single-breasted

ulster of dark blue cloth, with black mohair rank stripes on sleeves.

Insignia of Rank

Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulders and on the sleeves. The surgeon general wears gold epaulets, all other officers shoulder pieces of maroon cloth with ¾ inch of gold braid around edges.

Grade	*Sleeve*	*Shoulder*
Surgeon General ..	One 2-inch, one 1-inch stripe	Silver star.
Assistant Surgeon General	Four stripes	Eagle.
Senior Surgeon ...	Three stripes	Silver leaf.
Surgeon	Two stripes with one ¼-inch stripe between	Gold leaf.
Passed Assistant Surgeon	Two stripes.	Two gold bars.
Assistant Surgeon .	One stripe.	One bar.
Quarantine Inspector		Two gold crossed flags.

The service device consists of a horizontal foul anchor crossed by an erect caduceus.

The enlisted men wear a double-breasted sack uniform of dark blue, or white cloth.

CUSTOMS SERVICE

The members of this service wear a dark blue single-breasted sack coat, dark blue trousers and a dark blue cap with the indication of their service in the front.

Diplomatic Corps

Uniform is not worn by members of the Diplomatic Corps. Upon official occasions they wear evening dress regardless of the hour.

Postmen

The uniform of postmen is grey-blue throughout, consisting of a cap, double-breasted coat with turn down collar, and long trousers. In summer they wear a brown, ventilated, straw cap of same form as the other, a blue cotton shirt with black bow tie, the same trousers and no coat.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to "Army and Navy Uniforms and Insignia" by Colonel Dion Williams U. S. M. C. for much of the data in this chapter relating to the uniforms of the coast guard, geodetic survey, health service and lighthouse service. This is an excellent work, profusely illustrated, and persons desiring more detailed information regarding uniforms are advised to consult it. It is published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company of New York.

Police

The United States has no national uniformed police force. The Philippine Constabulary wear the service uniform of the army with special devices; rank badges being the same as those worn in the army. Chevrons are red.

The Porto Rico Insular Police wear a uniform of cadet blue consisting of a cap with Porto Rico coat of arms and wreath, a single-breasted sack coat buttoned

to the neck, breeches with black welt, black leather puttees, and black shoes.

The coats of commissioned officers are without outside pockets and are trimmed with white. The coats of the men have patch pockets and are without trimming. All buttons are gilt. Belt and holster (open type) of black leather.

Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder by officers and on the sleeve by non-commissioned officers the grades being marked in the following manner:

Chief	Three gilt stars.
Assistant Chief	Two gilt stars.
Adjutant	Two gilt stars.
Inspector	One gilt star.
District Chief	Gilt stripes (number not stated).
Sergeants	Three stripes with letter S above.
Corporal	Two stripes with C above.
Lance Corporal	One stripe with L. C. above.

Bars and letters of cadet blue on black background. The letters I. P. are worn on the collar by both officers and men.

The Canal Zone Police have a khaki uniform similar to that of the army; officers and non-commissioned officers wearing the drab campaign hat with four dents, and policeman a khaki helmet. Insignia of rank is displayed upon the collar as follows:

Chief	Four crescents.
Inspector	Three crescents.
Captain	Two crescents.
Lieutenant	One crescent.
Sergeant	One small crescent.

State and City Police

The uniformed police of our modern cities are the successors of the town watch of the Middle Ages, while the state police charged with the duty of maintaining order in the more sparsely settled portions of the country are doing the work which the sheriff and his men did at that time.

The town watch endeavored to maintain order in the cities while the sheriff, with his force of hobblers, or mounted archers, scoured the country in search for rogues. Neither of these forces had any specified dress.

Sir Robert Peel is credited with being the father of our modern police. He organized the London Metropolitan Force in 1829 and prescribed a specified uniform for it, and most of the police forces throughout the world have since been more or less modelled upon his system. The London police were first nicknamed "Peelers" and later "Bobbies" both names being taken from that of their founder.

Many countries today have a national uniformed police but the United States has none.

Although we have no national police force, the uniforms of the police of our various cities are practically the same, subject of course to local variations. In the East the policeman's badge is in the form of a shield, while in the West it is a star. Insignia of rank also differs in various parts of the country. The usual police uniform consists of a dark blue cap with coat of arms of the city in front, a dark blue single-breasted coat, and dark blue trousers with a light blue welt down the side. The overcoat is a dark blue double-breasted ulster with brass buttons. Black shoes are worn. In some parts of

the country, the police in cold weather wear a cap with flaps which can be turned down over the ears. In some cities traffic officers wear waist and cross belts of white leather. All city policemen when on duty carry a stick of light-colored hard wood, about two feet long, having a leather strap. Although armed with a pistol they do not wear it so that it is visible. From about 1870 until 1915, the police wore instead of the cap, a helmet which was dark blue for winter and light grey-drab for summer.

Uniform of the Police Force of New York City.

Summer Blouse. Dark blue 14 ounce blue serge, single breasted, buttoned to neck with five buttons, standing collar, inside pockets. Collars of officers above rank of sergeant faced with black mohair braid. Coats of mounted men slit at sides.

Summer Trousers. Dark blue 14 ounce blue serge. Those of inspectors, deputy inspectors, captains, and lieutenants have a one inch stripe of black mohair braid; those of sergeants a ⅜ inch stripe, those of patrolmen a black welt.

Winter Blouse. Dark blue, double-breasted 20 ounce dress cloth, inside pockets, standing collar with braid facing for officers.

Winter Trousers. Dark blue, 19 ounce whipcord, made in accordance with specifications for summer trousers.

Overcoat. Dark blue, 30 ounce beaver double-breasted, ulster type, two side pockets. Overcoats for motorcycle police shorter.

Riding Breeches. Dark blue, 20 ounce bedford cord with yellow welt down outer seams.

Winter Shirts. Dark blue flannel.

Caps. Dark blue with gilt device of arms of city for officers, and nickel with same device and number for patrolmen.

Numbers. Sergeants and patrolmen wear on each side of collar the numbers or letters showing command to which attached.

Shields. Gilt, bearing arms of city, for officers, and nickel for patrolmen. Insignia of rank is worn on the collar and on a black mohair band on the cuff, the latter being 1¼ inches wide for chief inspector and deputy inspector, and 1 inch for captains and lieutenants.

Insignia of Rank.

Chief Inspector	Two gilt metal stars.
Deputy Chief Inspector	One star.
Inspector	Gilt spread eagle.
Deputy Inspector	Gilt oak leaf.
Chief Surgeon	One star and gilt caduceus.
Surgeon	Gilt spread eagle and caduceus.
Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph	Two crossed signal flags and torch.
Captain	Two vertical gilt bars.
Lieutenant	One bar.
Sergeant	Small light blue three-stripe chevron, worn point upward on each sleeve between elbow and shoulder. The chevrons of mounted sergeants are yellow.

Rubber coats, boots and cap covers are worn in stormy weather.

Branch Devices. These are worn only by sergeants and patrolmen and on the left sleeve only.

Health. Greek red cross.

Telegraph. Crossed signal flags with white forked lightning above.

Traffic. Yellow wheel with brown horse's head in center.

Marine. White foul anchor.

Bridge. Grey tower with bridge section on either side.

Badges of merit are awarded for special services and are worn on left breast above the shield.

Department Medal of Honor. Gold plated star, on green, white, and blue enamel bar.

Honorable Mention. Silver star, same bar.

Commendation. Bronze star, same bar.

Additional stars are awarded for additional meritorious services.

Policewomen. Navy blue walking skirt and blue shirtwaist with nine regulation buttons.

The following are the uniforms of the police of such states as maintain a State Police Force.

California

Organized March 1, 1923.

Olive drab uniform consisting of cap, sack coat with open lapels, patch pockets and bronze buttons, white shirt, optional tie, plain riding breeches, tan puttees and shoes, tan belt and open holster. The overcoat is leather, medium length and double breasted. The captain has the word "Captain" across his badge which is in the form of a star. There are no lieutenants or sergeants.

Connecticut

The uniform is of blue-grey whipcord, consisting of cap with State Seal, single-breasted coat buttoned to neck with patch pockets and gilt buttons, plain breeches, black leather puttees and shoes, black belt with open holster and strap over shoulder. The overcoat is a double-breasted medium length ulster. The superintendent wears a gold oak leaf on the shoulder, a captain two bars, and a lieutenant one bar. Sergeants have a three stripe chevron.

Delaware

The uniform is of black and white mixed whipcord. The cap has state device in front, the coat is single breasted, buttoned to the neck, with plain pockets and nickel buttons. The shirt is grey with collar attached. No tie worn. Plain riding breeches. Black belt with shoulder strap and open holster. Black puttees and shoes. Overcoat, short and single breasted. A lieutenant wears one silver bar on shoulder, a corporal two white stripes on sleeve.

Illinois

Organized in 1922.

The uniform is olive drab English whipcord. The cap has state device; the coat is single breasted with open lapels, patch pockets and bronze buttons; the shirt is olive drab, the tie black string, the breeches plain, the puttees and shoes tan. The wearing of belt and pistol is optional. The overcoat is short, single breasted with sheepskin lining and collar. The chief has "Chief State

Highway Patrol Officer" on his badge. There are no other officers and no non-commissioned officers.

Indiana

Organized June 1, 1921.

The uniform is khaki, consisting of cap with state device, single-breasted coat with open lapels, plain pockets, and black buttons. Breeches, tan puttees, shoes, and belt with shoulder strap and open holster are worn. The overcoat is single breasted and of medium length. No insignia of rank is worn.

Maine

The color of the uniform is forest green. Cap has state device, coat is single breasted with open lapels, patch pockets and gilt buttons, shirt is khaki, tie a black string, breeches plain; puttees, shoes and belt with shoulder strap and closed holster, tan. Overcoat is optional. Insignia of rank is worn on the sleeve but its arrangement for each rank is not stated.

Maryland

Forest green is the color of the uniform. Stetson peaked hats are worn by horsemen and a cap with the state device by others. The coat is double breasted and the breeches are plain and lace up at the sides. The color of puttees, shoes, belt and holster are not stated. Officers wear the insignia of the army on their shoulders and non-commissioned officers chevrons. All members of the force wear the lettered grade of their rank below the state shield of the head-dress and officers wear the

state seal as a collar ornament. The grades are as follows:

Commissioner—Deputy Commissioner—Captain—Lieutenant—Chief Investigator Sergeant Major—Quartermaster Sergeant—Sergeant Mechanic—Investigator—First Sergeant—Sergeant—Corporal—Officer First Class—Private.

Massachusetts

Organized in 1921.

Color of uniform, forest green. Cap has state shield, coat is single breasted for men and double breasted for officers, with open lapels and patch pockets. Officers have gilt buttons and men silver. The shirt is white for officers and grey for men, a black tie being worn with it. The riding breeches are plain and the belt, shoes and holster (closed) tan. The strap over the shoulder is worn. The overcoat is double breasted and reaches to the knees. Insignia of rank is worn on the sleeves, officers having bands of black braid around the cuff; (captains two, first lieutenant 1½, and second lieutenant one) and sergeants a black three stripe chevron.

Michigan

The color of the uniform is greyish black. The cap bears the state device. The coat is single breasted, buttoned to the neck with patch pockets and oxidized buttons. A white shirt and collar are worn with coat; without it a flannel shirt of same color as uniform. The tie is a black four-in-hand. The breeches have a buttoned leg for officers and a laced leg for troopers. The puttees, shoes, belt and holster (closed) of black leather. The strap over the shoulder is worn. The overcoat is

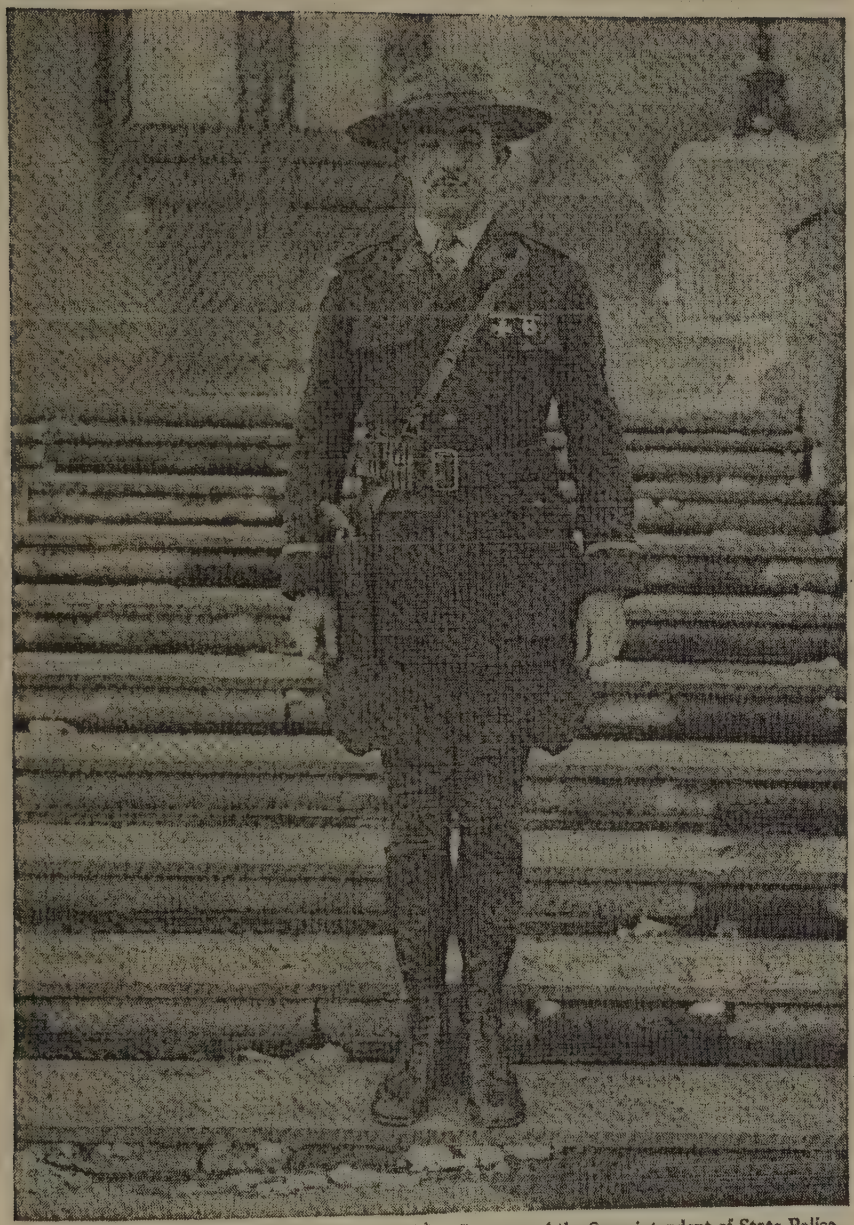
double breasted and long. Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder by officers and on the sleeves by men. Captains and lieutenants have gold badges and cap ornaments and silver shoulder bars; sergeants and corporals have nickel badges, oxidized cap ornaments; and chevrons. Badges and cap ornaments are lettered with the respective ranks.

New York

The uniform consists of a Stetson campaign hat with purple ribbon band; grey flannel shirt, with purple tie; single-breasted (special weave) light grey coat and breeches, black puttees and shoes. The coat has open lapels and patch pockets and the trousers have a black stripe. The black leather Sam Browne belt is worn with a black holster. Fur caps are worn in winter also grey sheep-lined overcoats. Insignia of rank for officers is in the form of black braid around the cuff, a major having three stripes, a captain two and a lieutenant one. Non-commissioned officers wear chevrons. The Colt 45 calibre revolver is worn, with a lanyard attached.

New Jersey

The uniform of the State Police consists of a dark blue cap with black vizor; dark blue single-breasted whipcord coat with open lapels, patch pockets and bronze buttons; olive drab bedford cord breeches, and high laced tan boots, or tan puttees and shoes. The lapels of the coat have S. P. on a triangular background of buff. A larger triangular piece with "State Police" at top and N. J. below is worn on right sleeve at shoulder. The shirt is light grey and the four-in-hand



Courtesy of the Superintendent of State Police.

SERGEANT. NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE.

tie sky blue. Mounted men wear the grey flat brimmed Stetson in place of the cap. Belt and holster are of russet leather with cartridge carrier attached to belt. A supporting strap is worn over the left shoulder. The overcoat is double breasted, of the same color as the blouse, and of knee length. Officers wear the same insignia as those of the army the rank of colonel being the highest; non-commissioned officers wear chevrons of blue on each arm. Short service stripes (one for each two years) are worn above the cuff which is encircled with a blue stripe.

Oregon

Officially known as State Motor Vehicle Traffic Division. Organized in 1920. The color of the uniform is forest green. It consists of a cap, single-breasted coat with open lapels, patch pockets and bronze buttons; breeches, tan puttees, shoes, belt with shoulder strap, and holster. The overcoat is of leather; short and double breasted. The only officer is the chief, who wears a badge in the form of the state seal surmounted by an eagle.

Pennsylvania

The uniform is made of steel grey whipcord. The blouse is single breasted buttoned to neck, with standing collar and having a shoulder piece on each shoulder. Five silver breast buttons and two breast pockets, not patched, with outside pointed flaps secured by small buttons. The breeches are without stripe. In summer an iron colored Stetson with Montana peak is worn; in

winter a black helmet. Both bear the state ornament. A black motor-cycle cap is also worn. The overcoat is of the convertible type, the inside made of Waterloo Oxford cloth and the outside of rubberized worsted. It is double breasted and has shoulder pieces. A grey black ulster is also worn. The puttees, shoes, belt (with shoulder strap) and holster are of black leather. Black gauntlets, or buckskin gloves are worn. Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulders by officers; and on the sleeves by non-commissioned officers in the form of grey chevrons.

Superintendent	Silver oak leaf.
Deputy Superintendent	Gold oak leaf.
Captain	Two silver bars.
Lieutenant	One silver bar.
Sergeant	Three stripes.
Corporal	Two stripes.

Tennessee

Organized in 1919. The uniforms are the same as those of the National Guard. The officers serve in their grade in the National Guard when called into service as State Police.

West Virginia

The color of the uniform is winterfield green. The caps have the state device which is gold for officers and silver for enlisted men. The coat is single breasted, with open lapels, patch pockets and gilt buttons. An olive drab shirt and black tie are worn. The breeches have a black stripe. The puttees, shoes, belt (with shoulder strap) and open holster are tan. The overcoat is a

double-breasted Mackinaw. Officers wear a half circle of dark blue cloth on left arm six inches below the shoulder with lettering of their rank in old gold and the words "State Police"; non-commissioned officers wear black chevrons. Disc like that worn by privates below. Privates wear black disc with "Va. State Police" in gold, on both arms.

In some states where the shoulder belt is worn the strap is worn over the right shoulder by officers and over the left shoulder by men. Some states arm their police with the pistol, others with the revolver. Both types of weapon are worn outside the coat.

Firemen

Although firemen are directly in the employ of the various cities and towns, they wear practically the same uniform throughout the country. It is of dark blue with dulled silver buttons; the coats of the men being single breasted, buttoned to the neck, with turn down collars, and of the officers double breasted. The cap has a dulled silver device in front and the trousers are plain. The overcoat is double breasted and lined with red.

CHAPTER XI

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Army

THE earliest military costume worn by English troops which was in any way distinctive of the country was the white coat with the red cross upon the back and breast. This early form of uniform, if it may be so called, was common during the Middle Ages, and was usually worn by men-at-arms and archers. The Scots at this period favored a blue tunic upon which was displayed the X-shaped cross of St. Andrew. In 1485, Henry VII organized the Yeomen of the Guard, which may be considered as the first formation of a regular standing military force in England. What the uniform of this corps was is not stated, but in the reign of Henry VIII it became scarlet, ornamented with black velvet and gold and has remained ever since unchanged. It is still the dress of the "Beef Eaters" who guard the Tower of London and forms a curious contrast to the serviceable khaki of the present day. These yeomen of the guard are said to have been the first English troops to use the red coat, which has since become the standard color for the British soldier. White coats, however, did not altogether disappear until a much later period. In the latter part of Henry VIII's reign, some of his troops were directed to wear a blue coat, trimmed with scarlet,

and parti-colored hose, the right leg being scarlet and the left leg blue with a red stripe down the outer side.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the infantry wore blue or green coats and the artillery red. Officers were distinguished from men by sashes worn around the waist. Half armor was quite generally worn in active service by knights and nobles at this period, and it remained in use until the early part of the eighteenth century. The steel cap, buff coat, top boots and steel cuirass was usually the dress of the cavalry under Charles I and Oliver Cromwell.

The present Household Troops, the First and Second Life Guards, the Dragoon Guards, and the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards were organized by Charles II. Personal badges of rank existed before the establishment of the standing army, but after the restoration of Charles II we begin to find regulations regarding them. At this time it was ordered that a captain of horse be armed cap-a-pied with plumes on his head and his horse's head (color not stated) and that he was to carry a white truncheon charged on his thigh. A lieutenant of horse was to be armed to the knee and carry a truncheon of different design from that of a captain. In the Foot Guards a captain wore a gilt gorget and carried a pike; a lieutenant had a steel gorget studded with gold and bore a partisan; and an ensign had a gorget of silver and a half pike. Sergeants carried halberds. Field officers do not appear to have had any especially distinctive marks to indicate their grade. General officers wore body armor and carried short batons. A type of epaulet, formed by bows of ribbon (color not stated), worn on the right shoulder only, was in use as an insignia of rank for officers from about 1660 to 1700.

In the reign of Queen Anne, when Marlborough was winning his great victories, armor, except for cavalry, was completely discarded and the infantryman wore a scarlet cutaway coat, buff breeches, long black leggins coming well above the knee, and a cocked hat. Officers wore a wide brimmed hat ornamented with feathers, or the same type of head dress as that worn by the men. The flowing wig and the pigtail belong to this period.

Wings of cloth with scalloped ends ornamented with gold or silver lace came into vogue as a badge for officers, early in the eighteenth century. They were worn on both shoulders and remained in use in certain branches of the service for nearly a hundred years. Sashes, probably red in color, and fringed with gold or silver, were worn around the waist by all officers during both the periods of the ribbon epaulet and the wing.

Epaulets of gold or silver made their appearance about 1750. They were worn either singly or in pairs, according to rank, and were without any distinctive devices. The author has been unable to discover any regulations regarding them, but it is probable that general and field officers wore two, captains one on the right shoulder and subalterns one on the left shoulder. This fashion of wearing one or two epaulets, according to rank, continued to be practiced until about 1830. The bearskin hat became the military head-dress for the heavy infantry in the reign of George III but about 1800 was replaced by the shako. A general order issued May 4, 1796, prescribes that all officers of the infantry of the line shall, in the future, have the different articles of their regimental dress here specified made according to the following directions:

A crimson and gold cord round the hat with crimson

and gold rosettes brought to the edge of the brim. The sword to have a brass guard, pommel and shell; gilt with gold, with the grip of twisted silver wire; the blade to be straight, to be at least an inch broad at the shoulder and thirty-two inches in length. The sword knot to be crimson and gold in stripes. The gorget to be gilt with gold, with the king's cypher and crown and to be worn with a ribbon and a rosette at each end, of the color of the regimental facing. The Dress Regulations of 1831 prescribe the following insignia of rank for commissioned officers:

Field Marshal	Scarlet double-breasted coat with two rows of buttons of nine each; embroidered collar and cuff. Gold epaulets with embroidered strap and crescent and a device of two batons and a crown upon the strap.
General	Same coat as for a field marshal; epaulets to have crossed sword and baton, surmounted by a crown.
Lieutenant General	Same coat as that of a general, except that buttons are placed by threes and there is no embroidery upon the cuff.
Major General	Same coat, except that it has ten buttons arranged by twos and the cuff is blue, embroidered with gold. Same device upon the epaulets.
Brigadier General	Same coat as that of a major general omitting the embroidery upon the cuff. Epaulets are without device.
Coloonel of Staff	Scarlet single-breasted coat, nine buttons equal distances apart, blue collar and cuffs, gold epaulets without device.
Aide-de-camp to King	Same as for colonel of staff, except that epaulets show garter badge with W. R. in center, surmounted by a crown.

Field Officers of Cavalry have upon the strap of the epaulets the following devices:

Colonel ..... Crown and star.
Lieutenant Colonel ..... Crown.
Major ..... Star.

The epaulets of captains and lieutenants to be without device, but all officers to wear epaulets upon both shoulders. Infantry, Foot Guards, Field Officers, Captains and Subalterns are to have distinctions in respect to the size and shape of the bullion for the three ranks, all to wear the badge of their regiment in silver upon the gold of the strap.

Regimental Devices

Grenadier Guards ..... W.R. with crown above and grenade below.
Coldstream Guards .... Star of Garter with crown above and rose below.
Scotch Fusiliers ..... St. Andrew's star with crown above and thistle below.

Infantry of the Line. The epaulets of field officers consists of a plain gold lace and solid gold crescent, the king's cypher to be embroidered upon the strap. The bullion of a colonel and lieutenant colonel to be 3½ inches deep, that of a major, 3 inches in depth. For captains, gold lace and silk stripes of color of regimental facing with solid crescent and 2½ inch bullion. For subalterns: Same as for captains, except that bullion is smaller. Officers of flank companies to wear wings instead of epaulets.

Light Infantry and Fusiliers. Field officers to wear

same epaulets as for Infantry of the Line, all other officers wings.

Highland Regiments. Same as for Infantry of the Line, with the addition of a thistle to the strap of the epaulet.

In 1846 a field marshal wore a scarlet, double-breasted coat with blue collar and cuff embroidered all around. In place of epaulets he had an aiguillette on the right shoulder. The insignia for other general officers remained unchanged. The devices of crown and star, crown, or star, were added to the epaulets of all field officers, without regard to arm of service. Captains and lieutenants of light infantry continued to wear wings.

In 1855 epaulets and wings were abolished and badges of rank were displayed upon each side of the gold oak leaf embroidered collar of the coat, near the front. The various grades were designated in the following manner:

Field Marshal	Two crossed batons of crimson velvet on a wreath of silver laurel.
General	Silver crown and star.
Lieutenant General	Silver crown.
Major General	Silver star.
Brigadier General	Crown and star in silver upon a collar of plain gold.

General Officers wore upon the left shoulder a double gold cord under which the sash was passed.

Field Officers. Lace around the top and bottom of the collar and the following devices:

Colonel	Crown and star.
Lieutenant Colonel	Crown.
Major	Star.

Line Officers. Lace around top of collar and the following devices:

Captain	Crown and star.
Lieutenant	Crown.
Ensign	Star.

This insignia was in use during both the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

In 1864 the same regulations were in force except that the coats of all officers were made single-breasted. No important changes were made in the uniforms of officers until 1883, when badges of rank were again transferred to the shoulder, the shoulder knot, similar in form to that in present use, taking the place of the epaulet. It was at this time that stars became the insignia of captains and lieutenants. The badges of rank prescribed by the regulations of that year were as follows:

Field Marshal	Crossed batons on a wreath of silver with a crown above.
Lieutenant General	Crossed sword and baton with crown above.
Major General	Crossed sword and baton with star above.
Brigadier General	Crossed sword and baton.
Colonel	Crown with two stars below.
Lieutenant Colonel	Crown with one star below.
Major	Crown.
Captain	Two stars.
Lieutenant	One star.
Second Lieutenant	No device.

In 1902 the insignia of a captain was changed to three stars, that of a lieutenant to two stars and that of second lieutenant to one star, the insignia for the other grades remaining unchanged, and these regulations

Official photograph by U. S. Signal Corps.

CAPTAIN. BRITISH ARMY. WORLD WAR. SERVICE UNIFORM.

are in force at the present day. With their mess jackets, officers, except those of special regiments, do not wear knots but display their badges of rank upon shoulder pieces of cloth. The service dress for all branches of the army is a dark olive drab, the coat for all ranks being single breasted, with bronze or brass buttons and patch pockets. Rank badges of worsted embroidery are worn upon the cuff, which, except in Highland regiments, consists of a vertical piece, the rear edge three pointed, and the whole traced all around with ½ inch worsted lace. This cuff is placed forward from the center of the sleeve and over bands of worsted lace which completely encircle the arm, the number of bands for the different grades being as follows:

Colonel	Four rows of lace with five of tracing braid between them.
Lieutenant Colonel	Three rows of lace, four of tracing braid.
Major	Three rows of lace with tracing braid between them.
Captain	Two rows of lace.
Lieutenant	One row of lace.

In the Highland Regiments the cuff is of gauntlet form, of the same number of braids of lace, however, as that worn in other branches of the service. Badges of rank are placed below this cuff, the device which is first upon the shoulder knot being nearest the back of the sleeve. General officers wear their badges of rank in gilt metal upon the shoulder.

Non-commissioned officers now wear one chevron on the right arm point downwards, extending from seam to seam and placed midway between the elbow and the

shoulder. The author has been unable to ascertain exactly when they were adopted, but they have been in use for at least twenty-five years. A sergeant has three stripes of gold, a lance sergeant three stripes of worsted, a corporal two stripes of worsted and a lance corporal one stripe of worsted. Sergeants and lance sergeants in full dress also wear a worsted crimson sash across the breast, the sash passing over the right shoulder. A sergeant major does not wear a chevron, but has a crown on the right sleeve, directly above the cuff. Facings in the British Army are according to the individual regiments and not according to the arm of the service. The uniform varies greatly in the different corps but the single-breasted, scarlet tunic, dark blue trousers, and blue cloth helmet of the infantry of the line is the one which is most commonly seen. Guards and Fusiliers wear the bearskin in place of the helmet. The Highland Regiments have a short scarlet coat, plaid skirt of regimental pattern, fur sporran, short stockings, white leggins, and a feather bonnet. Rifle regiments are clad in dark green throughout. The artillery have a dark blue uniform, that of the Royal Horse Artillery consisting of a short jacket heavily braided across the breast with yellow, riding breeches, knee boots and a busby; that of the foot branch of the service being similar in cut to that of the infantry, faced with red. In the cavalry the Life Guards have a red coat, white breeches, top boots and a steel cuirass and helmet, and the Horse Guards the same uniform, except that the coat is dark blue. Hussars have a braided coat, busby, riding breeches, and knee boots, the color of the uniform differing according to regiment. Lancers have a double-breasted coat with a different colored breast piece, and the head-

dress is the uhlan helmet. In most lancer regiments the coats are blue. Dragoon Guards and Dragoons have a single-breasted red coat, dark blue trousers and a steel helmet with plume. The Scots Greys wear a bearskin in place of the helmet. Officers in most branches of the service when in full dress wear a crimson sash around the waist, passed over the sword belt and tied on the left side.

Decorations

Medals are worn in full dress on the left breast, suspended from a single bar, overlapping if necessary, on a line between the first and second buttons of the coat. In service dress they are not worn but instead a ½ inch ribbon of each decoration or medal is stitched to the coat, side by side, in the same position as described above, arranged in as many rows as may be necessary.

The two best known military decorations are the Distinguished Service Order and the Victoria Cross. The Distinguished Service Order, instituted in 1886, is for officers only. The cross is white enamel, edged with gold and having a red center with gold crown surrounded with a wreath of green laurel. The ribbon is red, bordered with light blue. The Victoria Cross, instituted in 1856, is awarded to both officers and enlisted men for deeds of personal bravery. Its cross is bronze and its ribbon, red for the army, and blue for the navy. Service medals, usually of silver, circular in form and about the size of our half dollar, are given to all officers and men who participate in campaigns. Silver bars, worn on the ribbon, are granted for each battle. Each service medal has a distinctive ribbon.

When the war with Germany broke out, the English had a small but highly trained regular army which was scattered throughout the globe, and a territorial organization similar to our militia. That part of the regular army which was stationed in the British Isles was at once sent to France, where against terrific odds, they upheld the best traditions of their service, and contributed largely in the stopping of Von Kluck's drive.

The territorials were at once called to the colors and new units were formed, all being recruited up to full war strength as speedily as possible. Britain's colonies also rallied to her support and sent large contingents of troops to aid her in her fight against the Hun. India proved her loyalty also, and native troops fought bravely for the Union Jack.

The uniforms worn by British troops in the World War did not differ greatly from the service dress previously described. The Highland regiments retained their kilts, which, however, were olive-drab in color, rather than that of the regimental tartan. Breeches and puttees were also worn in Highland regiments instead of kilts. The style of coat for the enlisted man remain unchanged, but that for all officers had a turn-back collar similar to that of a civilian coat, and had only four buttons instead of five.

General officers wore a gorget patch of scarlet two and one inches long and one and one quarter inches wide, pointed at the end, with a narrow gold stripe along the center and a small gold button near the point. A patch was worn upon each lapel.

Staff officers wore the same gorget patch except that the center stripe was of silk instead of gold.

Officers of the Army Service Corps, Army Medical

Service, Ordnance Department and Pay Department had blue gorget patches instead of scarlet.

All officers wore a drab shirt and a four-in-hand tie of the same color. The caps of general and staff officers had a band of color to match the gorget. General officers and certain staff officers wore the insignia of their rank on the shoulder instead of the cuff.

Dismounted officers and men wore an olive drab spiral puttee or high-laced boots, while mounted officers and men had either the leather puttee or the riding boot, both being of tan leather.

All officers wore the Sam Browne tan leather belt with a supporting strap over the right shoulder.

Swords were not carried by officers except upon occasions of ceremony. When worn, they were usually thrust through a frog attached to the belt, although some mounted officers passed them through a slit in the left hand side of the saddle cloth, behind the saddle. As a general rule, dismounted officers carried a cane, usually of light colored wood and having a curved handle, while mounted officers usually carried a riding crop.

The overcoat for both officers and men was olive-drab and of ulster pattern. For mounted troops it was shorter than for foot soldiers. All officers wore their badges of rank in gilt metal upon the shoulder pieces of the overcoat.

Steel helmets came into use during the second year of the war, and were worn by both officers and men on active service in France. They were similar in form to those worn by our troops. Gas masks also formed part of the military equipment at the front.

Canadian troops usually combined the maple leaf with their regimental badge and had the word "Can-

ada" in brass letters on the end of their shoulder straps. Australian, New Zealand and South African troops when not wearing the steel helmet, wore a campaign hat with an indentation down the middle, sometimes having the brim turned up and fastened to the crown upon the side. Native East Indian troops, although clad in olive drab like the rest of the army, wore the turban for a head-dress. Insignia of rank for all Colonial troops was the same as that for the British army.

CHAPTER XII

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Navy

OFFICIAL uniform for the British Navy was not adopted until 1748; the colors blue and white having been prescribed because George II was pleased with a riding habit of those colors worn by the Duchess of Bedford.

Before then both officers and men dressed as they pleased, although at times attempts were made to secure a certain degree of uniformity in color. The Danes favored black and the Saxons blue. Richard II ordered that all armed forces of the Crown should wear the cross of St. George both before and behind. A sea gown of coarse frieze, reaching to the knees, and girdled at the waist was worn by sailors. In Tudor times green and white were largely worn, and in the reign of Mary sky blue appears to have been the favorite color. Scarlet and red predominated at the time of the Stuarts, and brown and buff were largely used during the Commonwealth. It was a common custom before the adoption of an official uniform for naval officers to wear coats similar to those worn by army officers, red, trimmed with black, being favored as colors. It was the custom of captains of ships to dress the crew of their barges in a uniform manner so as to present an attrac-

tive appearance. Red jerseys were favored by some captains and blue and white striped ones by others.

At the time of the adoption of naval uniforms it was the custom in the army for officers to wear one or two epaulets according to rank, a captain wearing one on the right shoulder, a lieutenant one on the left shoulder and higher officers one on each shoulder and it is probable that the same regulations applied to the navy, for the order prescribing the uniform states that captains who have taken post for three years, rank with colonels; all other captains with lieutenant colonels.

In 1767 it was prescribed that officers' coats have narrow lapels down to the waist, ornamented with gold lace according to rank. The breeches, vest, and stockings at this time were white. On July 30, 1774, it was ordered that post captains of three years' standing have 12 holes in the lapels arranged by threes, other captains the same number arranged by twos. Commanders were directed to have 12 holes equal distances apart. In 1783 an admiral wore a dark blue coat, with white cuffs encircled with three gold stripes, white waistcoat embroidered in gold, white breeches and stockings and a fore and aft cocked hat. Vice Admirals and rear admirals wore the same uniform, except that they had two or one cuff stripes respectively. Other officers wore the same type of uniform with variations according to rank. The lapels of lieutenants were white, those of higher officers blue. The buttons were flat, of gilt, showing an anchor enclosed in laurel. Midshipmen did not have lapeled coats.

On June 1, 1795, an order was issued prescribing the wearing of epaulets. Admirals, vice-admirals and rear admirals were directed to wear two gold epaulets

bearing three, two and one silver stars according to grade; captains of three years' standing two plain epaulets; other captains one epaulet on the right shoulder; commanders one on the left shoulder. In 1812 the lapels and cuffs of all officers' coats were changed to white and the following regulations made regarding the wearing of epaulets:

Flag Officers	Same as before.
Captain (3 years)	Silver crown and anchor.
Captain	Silver anchor.
Commander	Plain.
Lieutenant	One plain epaulet on the right shoulder.

Captains and commanders wore two epaulets. From 1748 to 1774 coats were without collars; from 1774 to 1787 they had flat collars; from 1787 to the present day standing collars have been worn. White cuffs continued to be worn until 1827 when they were replaced with white slashes the same as now used. Long blue trousers replaced white breeches early in the nineteenth century. Regulation swords were not adopted until 1805. Skirted coats and gold laced trousers for officers; and white, petty officers' badges were prescribed in 1827. Caps, and frock coats for undress were ordered in 1847, and lieutenants were directed to wear two epaulets and masters one. The curl for deck officers came into use in 1856; the stripes at that time being: captains three, commanders two, lieutenants one. Midshipmen were directed to wear dirks instead of swords. Uniform for enlisted men in the form of blue cloth jacket and trousers, serge frock, pea coat, and cap; with alternating white uniform for summer wear was prescribed in 1857. The grade of sub-lieutenant was established

in 1861, and those officers were directed to wear one stripe; lieutenants wearing two; commanders three; captains four and commodores a single broad stripe. In 1891 white, sack-coated, undress uniforms were authorized for officers serving on hot stations; the blue double-breasted sack coat with open lapels with either blue or white trousers being the usual uniform.

It is said that the three white stripes on a sailor's collar commemorate three victories of Lord Nelson, and that the black neckerchief is a symbol of mourning for his death; but this statement is disputed by some authorities. It is known that the black handkerchief was in common use prior to Nelson's time, the men usually tying it around their heads before going into action.

Officers of the Royal Navy now have full dress, undress, mess, white service, and shore service uniforms.

The full dress consists of a black cocked hat, with gold lace, a black silk cockade on the right side, and gold tassels at each end; a dark blue swallow-tailed double-breasted coat, with two rows of eight gilt buttons, white slash on sleeves, gold rank stripes and gold epaulets; dark blue trousers with gold stripe, and black shoes. The collars are white, those of flag officers being embroidered with gold oak leaf, those other officers being trimmed at the top with 1 inch and at the bottom with ½ inch gold lace. Warrant officers have ½ and ¼ inch lace. The slash, worn on both cuffs is set forward of the center and over the rank stripes. It is about 7 inches high and 2½ inches wide. For flag officers it is without edging and embroidered with oak leaf pattern; for other officers it is laced around top, bottom and outer edge with ½ inch lace; for warrant officers with ¼ inch lace. The flaps on the skirt are laced with

Photograph taken especially for this book and furnished by the Admiralty.

LIEUTENANT. BRITISH NAVY. BLUE SERVICE UNIFORM.

1¾ inch gold lace for flag officers, 1 inch for other officers, and ¼ inch for warrant officers. A row of 1 inch lace encircles the back buttons and forms a point above them on the coats of flag officers. The epaulets are gold lace with oak leaf design for flag officers, and plain lace for other officers. Both types have fringe and bear rank devices. Trousers have a 1½ inch strip for flag officers and a 1¼ inch stripe for other officers. The sword belt is of black silk webbing with slings, and circular plate of gilt bearing device of anchor surmounted by crown enclosed in wreath of laurel. Flag officers and commodores first class have the belt embroidered all round with gold oak leaves; commodores second class, captains, and commanders have three stripes of gold and other officers, one at top and one at bottom. The sword for all officers except midshipmen (who wear the dirk) is single-edged, slightly curved and has a white fish skin grip and a gilt half basket guard. The scabbard is black leather with gilt mountings. The sword knot is gold and blue with barrel shaped end. Flag officers wear gold aiguillettes attached to the right shoulder.

The undress frock coat is dark blue, double breasted with open lapels, and has rank embroidery on cuff. Epaulets, white collar, black tie, cocked hat, plain trousers, and black leather sword belt, are worn with this dress.

The undress uniform, which is the one commonly worn by officers on duty, consists of a dark blue cap with black mohair band, black vizor and strap, crown anchor and wreath device in front; double-breasted open lapel sack coat with two rows of five gilt buttons (four only buttoned) gold rank embroidery on cuffs; plain

blue, or white trousers, black or white shoes. The sword, with black belt underneath coat, is worn only at drills. White cap covers are worn when ordered. The vizors of flag officers' caps have an upper and lower band of oak leaf embroidery; those of commodore second class, captain and commander the lower band only; those of other officers are plain.

The white uniform has two types of coat, one known as the tunic which buttons to the neck, and the other with open lapels and turn down collar. Both have two patch pockets without flap on the breast. White trousers and shoes, and blue detachable shoulder pieces with rank devices, and white-topped cap or white helmet are worn with this dress.

The mess uniform is dark blue, the coat reaching to the hips and having wide open lapels like those of civilian evening dress; the trousers having gold lace stripe. The vest is blue for day, and white for evening wear. White dress shirt and black bow tie are worn with this dress.

The white mess uniform is similar in cut but shoulder pieces are worn in place of the rank embroidery on the cuff.

The shore service uniform is of olive drab, or khaki and is similar to that worn by officers of the army. Insignia of rank being displayed on the cuff.

The overcoat for all officers is dark blue, double breasted, of the ulster type, with dark blue shoulder pieces with rank stripes.

Insignia of rank for officers of the Royal Navy is as follows:

Epaulets

Gold with silver devices.

Admiral of the Fleet...	Crossed batons on wreath of laurel with crown above.
Admiral	Crossed sword and baton, three stars below, crown above.
Vice Admiral	Same but with two stars.
Rear Admiral	Same but with one star.
Commodore (1st Class).	Anchor, with two stars and crown above.
Captain (3 years).....	Same.
Captain	Same but with one star.
Commodore	Anchor with crown above.
Lieutenant Commander.	Anchor with star above.
Lieutenant	Anchor.
Sub Lieutenant	Same without fringe.

Shoulder Pieces

For flag officers and commodores, first class, gold with same devices as on epaulet; for other officers dark blue with stripes such as are worn on the sleeves.

Cuff Stripes

For flag officers and commodores, first class, a band of 1¾ inches gold lace around cuff with rows of ½ inch lace above.

Admiral of the Fleet.....	Four rows.
Admiral	Three rows.
Vice Admiral	Two rows.
Rear Admiral and Commodore, 1st class.....	One row.

For commodores, second class a band of 1¾ inch lace around cuff with a circle of ½ inch lace above it.

For other officers rows of ½ inch lace, with ¼ inch lace between for lieutenant commanders.

Captain	Four rows.
Commander	Three rows.
Lieutenant Commander	Two ½ inch, one ¼ inch.
Lieutenant	Two rows.
Sub Lieutenant	One row.
Warrant Officer	One row of ¼ inch lace.

The upper stripe for all officers has a curl in the center of the cuff. Prior to 1915 only deck officers wore the curl. In that year the right to wear it was extended to engineer officers, and in 1918 to all branches.

The different branches of the service are now indicated by stripes of colored cloth worn between the rank stripes, or placed below a single stripe. These are worn by all except deck officers.

The colors are as follows:

Engineers	Purple.
Medical	Scarlet.
Dental	Orange.
Accountant	White.
Schoolmaster	Light Blue.
Shipwright	Silver Grey.
Wardmaster	Maroon.
Electrical	Dark Green.
Ordnance	Dark Blue.

Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve wear the same uniforms as those of the Royal Navy except that their cuff insignia is formed of waved lines and in place of the curl they have two interlocked triangles. Officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve have a waved stripe with a square above.

Decorations

Stars, decorations, orders, and service medals, are worn with full dress; ribbons of the same with undress; and miniature decorations with mess dress.

ENLISTED MEN

Enlisted men have blue, blue and white, and white uniforms. Chief petty officers wear a dark blue double-breasted sack suit and a vizored cap; other petty officers and men a soft-top cap, with ribbon bearing ship's name, a blue shirt and blue trousers. The rolling collars of the shirt have three narrow white stripes. The full dress shirt has a light blue collar; the service a dark blue one. White uniforms are also worn by all enlisted men, with white-topped caps. Rating badges are worn on the sleeve, and also specialty marks and good conduct badges.

Gunner's Mate 1st Class	Crossed cannon, star above and below, crown above.
Gunner's Mate	Same omitting star below.
Gunlayer 1st Class	Crossed Cannon, star above and below.
Gunlayer 2nd Class	Same omitting star below.
Gunlayer 3rd Class	Crossed cannon.
Seaman Gunner	Horizontal cannon with star above.
Torpedo, Mate (1st Class)	Crossed torpedoes, two stars and crown.
Torpedo, Mate	Same omitting star below.
Torpedo, Coxswain	Crossed torpedoes, wheel above.
Chief Yeoman	Crossed flags, one star above, two below.
Yeoman	Same omitting one lower star.
Leading Signalman	Same omitting lower star.

Chief Telegraphist	Wings and lightning with crown above.
P. O. Telegraphist	Same.
Leading Telegraphist	Wings, lightning and two stars.
Physical Instructor (1st Class)	Crossed clubs, two stars and crown.
Physical Instructor (2nd Class)	Same omitting lower star.
Mechanician	Propeller, star above and below.
Chief Stoker	Same omitting star below.
Chief Armorer	Crossed hammer, axe and gun.
Armorer's Mates	Crossed hammer and axe, with star above.
Naval Police	Crown with letters N. P. one on either side.
Schoolmaster, Steward	Gold star.
Baymen	Red cross in circle.
Good Conduct Badge	Small three stripe red chevron.
Leading Seaman	Vertical anchor.

MARINES

The marines are divided into two classes, the Royal Marine Artillery (known as the Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (known as the Red Marines). Their uniforms and insignia of rank being similar to that of the army. The artillery in full dress wear a blue uniform faced with red and the infantry a scarlet tunic and dark blue trousers with red welt. Both wear a white helmet without spike and white waist belts.

CHAPTER XIII

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Diplomatic—Police—India—Canada

THE British Empire has no distinctly diplomatic dress. Instead there is a Civil Uniform, divided into classes, which is worn by civil officials according to rank; ambassadors wearing that of the first class.

Full Dress

Coat. Dark blue, swallow-tail, single breasted with nine gilt buttons, buttoned to neck, black velvet collar and cuffs. The front of the coat is embroidered in gold oak leaf design extending from shoulder to waist and narrowing from top to bottom. It is 5 inches wide at base for the 1st class, 4 inches for the 2nd, and 3 inches for the 3rd. The collar, pocket flaps, skirts, back skirts, and side edges are also embroidered. The cuffs are embroidered with oak leaf design of 5, 4, or 3 inch width according to rank.

Breeches. White kersemere, knee length. Levee trousers are sometimes worn.

Hose. White silk.

Shoes. Black patent leather pumps, with gilt buckles.

Hat. Black beaver cocked hat with black silk cockade, gold bullion loops and tassels and white ostrich feather border. Black feather 3rd, 4th and 5th classes.

Sword. Small sword type with gilt mountings and black scabbard. Gold sword knot.

Sword Belt. White web with white cloth frog. Worn underneath the coat.

Levee Dress

Coat. Dark blue, swallow-tail, buttoned to neck, nine buttons, standing, collar and cuff of black velvet, with embroidery according to rank, no embroidery on front of coat or around edges.

Trousers. Dark blue cloth with gold lace stripes 2½ inches wide for 1st and 2nd classes; 2 inches for 3rd class; 1¾ inches for 4th and 5th classes.

Shoes. Black patent leather, elastic sides.

The hat, sword, sword knot, and belt are the same as for full dress except that the frog for the sword is of blue cloth. The fourth and fifth class of civil officials have no full dress. Either a dark blue double-breasted ulster, without rank devices, or a dark blue cape lined with black, may be worn. A cap of military pattern of dark blue with black mohair braid band with welt of scarlet cloth is also sometimes worn.

CONSULAR SERVICE

The uniform of the Consular Service is similar to the Levee Dress worn by the members of the Diplomatic Corps except that the embroidery is of silver instead of gold.

White Uniform

In hot countries a white uniform is worn consisting of a single-breasted coat with six gilt buttons, standing

Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

British Ambassador and Staff.

collar, and two patch breast pockets; plain white trousers, black shoes, and white helmet with Royal Arms in front. Rank is indicated with this uniform by detachable gorget pieces worn on either side of the collar, extending from the front to near the line of the shoulder, showing embroidery according to rank. Members of the Diplomatic Corps have gold embroidered detachable cuffs. The sword is worn on occasions of ceremony, it being suspended from a frog passed through a slit in the side of the coat, the belt being invisible. A gilt spike is worn with the helmet, whenever the sword is worn.

Civil uniform is worn by cabinet ministers, members of the privy council, members of His Majesty's Household, under secretaries of state, ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires, councillors, first, second and third secretaries, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and officials of Indian and Colonial governments. The collar and cuffs of some civil uniforms are scarlet. The Lord Chamberlain, who has charge of all matters relating to court dress and civil uniforms, wears a uniform similar to that of the civil uniform of the first class except that the coat is scarlet instead of blue. The Speaker of the House of Commons is entitled to wear a civil uniform of the first class. Governors-General wear a dark blue uniform similar to cut to the full dress of the navy with red collar and cuff, silver oak leaf embroidery on both, silver buttons, epaulets, and trouser stripes; and a cocked hat of military pattern with white drooping swan feather plume. The sword belt is silver and the sword like that of a general officer in the army. Lieutenants of Counties wear a single-breasted scarlet tunic faced with silver, dark blue trousers with scarlet stripe and a black cocked hat with red and white upright plume.

The sword belt is silver and the sword the same as for general officers.

Court dress for gentlemen not entitled to wear army, navy or civil uniform is of black velvet, with knee breeches, black stockings, and patent leather pumps with steel buckles. A small sword with cut steel hilt and black leather scabbard is worn with this dress.

The coronets of peers are made of silver gilt with a crimson velvet cap, and are marked in the following manner.

Duke	Eight gold strawberry leaves.
Marquis ...	Four gold strawberry leaves, four silver balls between them.
Earl	Eight silver balls raised upon points, with gold strawberry leaves between.
Viscount ...	Sixteen silver balls.
Baron	Six silver balls.

Peers robes are of crimson velvet edged with miniver and marked with rows of miniver and ermine according to rank.

Duke	Four rows.
Marquis	Three and a half rows.
Earl	Three rows.
Viscount	Two and a half rows.
Baron	Two rows.

These robes are worn upon state occasions over military, naval or civil uniforms, or the black velvet court dress.

Great Britain

Police—Firemen—Postmen

Police

The Metropolitan Police of London, organized by Sir Robert Peel, are a semi-national force; the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and Chief Constables of Districts receiving their appointments from the crown; the lower officials holding local appointments.

The color of the uniform for all ranks is dark blue.

Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Chief Constables have a single-breasted coat with blue velvet gorget patches, silver buttons; trousers with 2½ inch stripe of black mohair braid, black boots, and a cap with silver embroidered vizor and a silver seven-pointed star with crown above, enclosed in circle of blue enamel with words "Metropolitan Police" in silver block letters. The gorget patches of the Commissioner have a line of silver oak leaf embroidery down the center; those of an Assistant Commissioner a line of silver gimp; and those of a Chief Constable a line of silver Russia braid. Insignia of rank, worn on the shoulder, is in the form of a special badge, above which the Commissioner wears a silver crown and star, and an Assistant Commissioner a silver star.

Inspectors have a single-breasted tunic, buttoned to the neck, with standing collar, eight black composition buttons, trousers without stripe, black belt with S shaped hook in front, and black boots. The helmet, without spike, is worn with full dress and the cap with undress. The helmet has a japanned black on bronze plate with

design of "M" encircled with "Metropolitan Police" with crown above; the cap has a smaller device of white metal showing letters G. R. with blue enamel circle with same words in white, with crown above. Both of these plates have rays of a seven-pointed star back of them. Neither sword nor pistol is worn. The overcoat is double breasted of ulster pattern with shoulder loops showing badges of rank. The insignia of a Chief Inspector is a silver crown; of a Sub-Divisional Inspector two stars, of an Inspector one star.

Sergeants and Constables have a single-breasted tunic, with eight white metal buttons and standing collar, plain trousers, black leather belt with "S" shaped hook, and black boots. The pistol is not worn. In summer a five buttoned serge jacket with two patch breast pockets replaces the tunic. With both types of coats, numerals and divisional letters in white metal are worn on the standing collars. Unmounted men wear the helmet, mounted men the cap. The helmet contains a device of a circle with words "Metropolitan Police" enclosing the letter "P" and the wearer's number, mounted on a seven-pointed star with a crown above; the cap has the letters "G. R.," similarly encircled, with crown above, but without the star.

The overcoat is similar to that worn by inspectors but with five, instead of six buttons in each row. Inspectors of all grades, sergeants and constables wear a police whistle suspended from a nickel chain, the top of which is hooked through the second button of the coat, the whistle being out of sight.

Sergeants wear a three stripe chevron of silver lace on each arm midway between the elbow and the shoulder, point downward, extending from seam to

seam; a station sergeant having a crown of white metal above.

Firemen

The members of the London Fire Brigade wear a single-breasted dark blue uniform, and a helmet; the grades being marked in the following manner:

Superintendent ..	Two epaulets with side pieces (metal not stated).
District Officer ..	Two brass epaulets with side pieces.
Station Officer ..	One brass epaulet with side pieces, worn on the right shoulder.
Sub-Officer	One brass epaulet without side pieces, worn on the left shoulder.

The principal officers wear a silver plated helmet.

Postmen

The uniform of the members of the Postal Service consist of a dark blue tunic piped with red with black buttons, dark blue trousers, black shoes, and a cap. In winter a dark grey overcoat with black buttons is worn.

India

The army of India of today is a heritage of that organized by the East India Company, which was chartered by Queen Elizabeth in 1600 and remained in existence until 1858, when Queen Victoria in a royal proclamation announced that the Crown had assumed the government of India.

Of the uniforms of the armies of the East India Company we have little definite information, but we know that many of the native soldiers wore a high hat of

various forms, short coats, and very short breeches. They were mostly bare-legged, wearing either sandals or slippers. At various times British troops were sent to assist the company in maintaining order in India; the 39th Foot, who arrived in 1754, being the "First in the Indies."

The Indian Mutiny in 1857 was suppressed largely by British regulars assisted by loyal native troops.

The Indian Army of today is recruited entirely by voluntary enlistment from certain military castes, and so highly is service in it regarded, that men of other castes, or races, often seek to enter it by fraudulent enlistment. Part of the army are Mohammedans and part Buddhists.

The best known races in the army are the Sikhs, the Gurkhas, the Jats, the Rajputs, and the Pathans.

The troops are commanded by native officers, but battalion comandants and staff are white. All British officers outrank all Native officers. The grades of Indian officers and their relative ranks are as follows:

Rissaldar Major (Cavalry)	Major (double company commander).
Subedar Major (Infantry and Artillery)	Major (double company commander).
Rissaldar (Cavalry)	Captain.
Subedar (Infantry and artillery)	Captain.
Jemedar (all branches)	Lieutenant.
Kat Duffadar (Cavalry)	Sergeant Major.
Havildar Major (Infantry and artillery)	Sergeant Major.
Duffadar (Cavalry)	Sergeant.
Havildar (Infantry and Artillery)	Sergeant.

Las Duffadar (Cavalry and artillery) ..... Corporal.
Naique (Infantry) ..... Corporal.
Las Naique (Cavalry and artillery) ..... Lance Corporal.

Native officers and non-commissioned officers wear the same insignia of rank in their relative grades as do the British.

Uniforms of the Indian Army differ so greatly that it is impossible to describe those of each regiment in detail in a work of this sort, but as a general rule it may be said that the uniform consists of a long coat reaching nearly to the knees, baggy breeches reaching just below the knees, and either riding boots or spiral puttees. Practically all of the native troops, except the Gurkhas, wear the turban which differs greatly both in color and in method of arrangement in the various regiments. Some British officers wear the turban and others the helmet.

All of the cavalry carry the lance and most of their coats are in the form of a long single-breasted frock. Both officers and men wear a wide girdle around the waist tied on the right side, the color of which differs according to regiment, most of them however being either red or blue. The sword belt, usually gold for officers and either black or tan leather for men is worn over this girdle. The swords are of the saber type with curved blades and a simple guard.

The colors of the coats of the cavalry regiments, nearly all of which have chain mail shoulder guards are as follows:

Red ..... Governor's Body Guard, 18th Regiment.
Yellow ..... First (Skinner's Horse. A famous regiment).

Dark Blue ... 3rd, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, and 36th.
Green ..... 20th, 29th, and 30th.
Light Blue ... 26th.
Tan ..... 25th, 31st, and the Guides.

Most of the infantry wear a shirt like coat, slit up the sides, and worn over the trousers and reaching nearly to the knee. These coats do not have the chain mail shoulder pieces of the cavalry. As a rule the color is scarlet although many of them are tan. With most of them a girdle, usually of dark blue is worn. The trousers of the regiments wearing red coats are blue with a red welt, and the puttees dark blue. White leggins are also worn. Tan trousers and puttees are worn with tan coats. Many native officers wear a scarlet tunic and a crimson sash, the same as worn by British officers, but this method of dress is not followed in all regiments.

The Gurkhas wear a dark green uniform of European type, the tunic reaching only to the thighs, and a skull cap with a red ball in the center of the top. They wear no girdle and a peculiarity of their equipment is a heavy-bladed curved knife worn on the right side, in the use of which they are very expert.

The artillery uniform is dark blue faced with red. The service uniform for all branches of the army is olive drab throughout, including the turban.

The rulers of many independent states maintain armies which are uniformed, armed and equipped in a similar manner to the troops of the Indian Army. These are known as Imperial Service Troops and during the World War these native rulers proved their loyalty by sending their soldiers to aid those of the empire, and

Courtesy of Lt. Gen. Sir George MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.

SUBEDAR. 35TH SIKHS. INDIAN ARMY. FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

they demonstrated their worth upon many a hard fought battlefield.

The service dress for all branches of the Indian Army is olive drab, with a turban of the same color, and this is the only uniform which has been worn since the World War.

Canada

The Dominion of Canada maintains both a military and a naval force, the uniforms of each being practically the same as those of the British army and navy. Her best known force however is the Royal North West Mounted Police charged with maintaining order in that vast territory lying between Winnipeg and Vancouver and extending North to the Arctic Circle. Their dress uniform is scarlet and blue and their field uniform drab.

Officers

A scarlet jacket, single breasted, five gilt buttons, four patch pockets, collar and shoulder pieces of dark blue. Dark blue riding breeches, or trousers, with 1¾ inch yellow stripe. Brown riding boots, or black Wellingtons. A dark blue jacket of similar cut with collar and shoulder pieces of the same color is also worn. Badges of rank and "R. N. W. M. P." both in gilt metal, are worn on the shoulder pieces. The usual head covering is the drab felt hat, dented in four places, but a blue cap is also worn. The cap has colored cloth band 1¾ inches wide which is yellow for executive officers, cherry for medical, and maroon for veterinary. The black leather vizor has gold maple leaf embroidery for the commissioner and assistant commissioner, gold braid for

superintendents and Surgeons, and is plain for other officers. In winter a cap of otter fur with a blue cloth top is worn.

The field service uniform is of the Imperial Army color (drab) throughout the coat having four patch pockets and five leather buttons. Badges of rank and letters are in bronze.

A mess uniform consisting of a scarlet jacket with blue collar and cuffs, blue vest, and blue trousers with yellow stripe is prescribed and officers are also allowed to wear on special occasions a white helmet with gilt spike, a scarlet tunic with blue collar and cuffs, with gold Austrian knot above the cuff, dark blue trousers with yellow stripe, gold sword belt and pouch belt. The purchase and wearing of this uniform however is optional.

The sword is the British Cavalry saber and the belt is of tan leather of the Sam Browne pattern. When the revolver is not carried only the brace of the belt which passes over the right shoulder is worn.

In winter a coonskin fur coat is worn reaching half way to the hip, fastened with five frogs of black braid on either side and rows of black silk cord. In milder weather a dark blue pea jacket of mackinaw type is worn instead. Gauntlets of brown leather or otter fur are worn according to climatic conditions.

Force Badges

Collar. A buffalo head surrounded by a garter inscribed "Maintien le droit" and round the garter a wreath of maple leaves surmounted by a crown, with scroll underneath inscribed "Royal North West

Mounted Police." Badge is of bronze for field jacket and gilt for all other uniforms.

Cap. A buffalo head in silver surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves, surmounted by a crown, and underneath a scroll with "R. N. W. P." in gold.

Badges of Rank

Commissioner	Crown, and two stars below.
Assistant Commissioner	Crown, and one star.
Superintendent	Crown.
Inspector (10 years' service)	Three stars.
Inspector (5 years' service)	Two stars.
Inspector	One star.
Surgeon	Crown.
Assistant Surgeon (10 years)	Three stars.
Assistant Surgeon (5 years)	Two stars.
Assistant Surgeon	One star.
Veterinary Surgeon (10 years)	Three stars.
Veterinary Surgeon (5 years)	Two stars.
Veterinary Surgeon	One star.

Enlisted Men

A scarlet jacket with standing collar, gorget patches and shoulder pieces of dark blue, dark blue breeches with yellow stripe, brown riding boots and drab hat. The gorget patches meet evenly and fix close together in the front and extend in pointed form backwards to line of the shoulder. The field uniform is of the same type and color as that of the officers. The fur cap is worn in winter, and both officers and men are allowed to wear moccasins on duty in cold weather. Elk or wool mittens, or gauntlets are worn according to the season.

Insignia of Rank. For the Corps Sergeant Major, a gold crown upon a blue field worn on the right arm

below the elbow, for all other non-commissioned officers a chevron of gold lace on blue ground worn on the right arm as follows:

Division Sergeant ..	Four bars, surmounted by a crown, worn point down, below the elbow.
Staff Sergeants	Four bars, worn point upward, below the elbow.
Sergeants	Three bars, surmounted by a crown, worn point downward above the elbow.
Corporals	Two bars, worn above the elbow.

With the field service uniform the chevron is worsted instead of gold. Gilt collar, shoulder and cap badges are worn with the scarlet and blue uniform, bronze with the field uniform. Gold service stars, worn on the left arm above the elbow, are issued for each five years of continuous service.

CHAPTER XIV

FRANCE

Army

THE early uniforms of the French army appear to have been white and we know that some at least of the regiments which accompanied Lafayette to this country to aid Washington in our struggle against Great Britain were dressed in that color. The insignia of rank for officers was probably epaulets, worn in much the same manner as in our own army but the author is unable to state authoritatively that such was the fact. The Swiss Guard of Louis XVI, who fell in the defence of that kind hearted but weak monarch, wore red cut-away coats, faced with black velvet and ornamented with white or silver braid, white vests, breeches, and leggins. The head covering for the men was a bearskin hat with a white plume on the left side, and for the officers, a three cornered hat with a silver cockade. Privates and sergeants wore white worsted epaulets, and officers epaulets of gold, and a gilt gorget.

The National Guard who stormed the Bastille on July 14, 1789, had for their uniform a bearskin hat, a blue coat faced with silver, with white epaulets upon the shoulders, a red vest, and white breeches and leggins. In the early days of the Republic, the cocked hat with the red, white and blue cockade, for the men, and plume

for officers, was the favorite head-dress for nearly all soldiers, but when Napoleon became emperor, we find the tall bearskin worn upon the heads of the best of his infantry. Uniform coats under the Republic were usually dark blue faced with white and having red cuffs and the style of dress retained its popularity under the Empire. Breeches, leggins and vests were usually white; mounted officers wearing boots when on active service. Gold epaulets were worn upon both shoulders by all officers but in the case of captains and subalterns only the left epaulet was fringed. Field officer's epaulets were without distinctive devices but those of generals were marked in the following manner:

Marshal of France.....Four gold stars.
General of Division.....Three stars.
General of Brigade.....Two stars.

The gilt gorget was worn by officers of infantry and artillery. The sword belt was usually of white leather and was worn below the rather short vest, passing beneath the tails of the coat. In the case of dismounted officers, it had a frog on the left side through which the sword was passed.

The cross of the Legion of Honor instituted by Napoleon is still one of the most highly prized decorations of France. It is five armed, of white enamel with green wreath and gold and blue medallion in the center. The ribbon is scarlet.

After the fall of Napoleon the uniform of the French army underwent many changes but about 1850 blue and red became the predominating colors and a form of dress was adopted which was in use from that time, with certain slight modifications, until the second year of the

Courtesy of The New York Public Library.

Chasseur à Cheval. French Army. Napoleon I.
From a Painting by Detaille.

World War, and which did not entirely disappear back of the lines throughout that war. Infantry of the line had a dark blue coat with red worsted epaulets, red trousers without welt or stripe, and a red-topped, blue-banded, vizored cap, ornamented with a blue pompon. The spahis, officers and men, wore scarlet coats and light blue trousers, these being the only red coats seen in the French Army. Zouaves wore a dark blue jacket and vest trimmed with red, a light blue girdle, baggy red trousers with dark blue welt, and a red vizorless cap with a dark blue tassel. Turcos wore the same style of dress except that their jacket and vest were light blue trimmed with yellow, and their trousers were white and without welt. Both wore white leggins. Officers wore the infantry style of uniform, the colors of the coat and trousers matching those worn by the men. Alpine troops wore a dark blue coat, grey trousers, blue woolen puttees and soft vizorless cap coming to a point in front, with a white hunter's horn on the left side in white. Engineers wore a dark blue uniform faced with red; and train troops a light blue coat and red trousers. Medical officers wore dark blue coats braided across the breast, red trousers with a dark blue stripe and a red, gold braided cap. General Staff officers wore the uniform of their arm of service with aiguilettes of gold, or silver, on the right side. Cuirassiers and dragoons wore dark blue coats, steel helmets with black horsehair plume hanging down behind and a red upright plume on the left side, and red breeches with a narrow blue stripe. The epaulets of the cuirassiers were red, of the dragoons white. Hussars had a light blue coat and shako, and red trousers with light blue stripe. The coats of the dragoons had rows of black braid across the breast,

those of the cuirassiers were plain. Artillery had a dark blue uniform throughout, with red facings, the coats of both officers and men being braided across the breast. The Republican Guard wore a dark blue coat and light blue trousers with a dark blue stripe. The head-dress for mounted men was the dragoon helmet, for foot soldiers the light blue shako with a red pompon. Both officers and men of all branches wore the number of their regiment, or the device of their staff department, upon the standing collar of the coat.

Insignia of rank was displayed upon the sleeves of the coat, and upon the cap. It was also shown in the form of epaulet.

General officers in full dress had a double-breasted blue coat, a chapeau, white trousers and knee boots. Epaulets having three silver stars for a division general and two silver stars for a brigadier general were worn with this uniform, and a red sash passed over the right shoulder (under the epaulet) and was secured on the left side. The collar and cuffs were embroidered with gold oak leaves all the way around. In service dress these officers had a dark blue blouse with five frogs of black mohair braid across the breast, red topped cap, red trousers with broad black stripe and black knee boots.

Infantry officers had a plain, single-breasted, dark blue tunic with red collar; a red topped, blue-banded cap, and red trousers, ornamented with a black stripe; artillery officers had their coats braided across the breast like those of the men, but the coats of the officers of cavalry were like those of the infantry in form, but differed in color and facings, according to classification

of service, those of the heavy cavalry being dark blue and those of the light cavalry light blue.

A sword belt of black leather with but a single sling and no hook was worn under the coat, by both officers and men.

Cap Insignia. General Officers. Gold oak leaves around band, three vertical stripes of gold on front, back and each side, forming a knot on top.

Colonel	Five horizontal and three vertical stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	Three gold and two silver horizontal stripes and two gold and one silver vertical stripes.
Major	Four gold horizontal and three vertical stripes.
Captain	Three gold horizontal and two vertical stripes.
Lieutenant	Two gold horizontal stripes and one vertical stripe.
Sous Lieutenant	One gold horizontal and one gold vertical stripe.

The horizontal stripes on all caps passed completely around the band, the vertical stripes were on the front, rear and sides and united in the form of a knot on the top of the cap.

Sleeve Insignia. General Officers. Full Dress. Gold oak leaf embroidery encircling the cuff. Service Dress. A knot of five strands of black braid with two or three silver stars displayed thereon, according to rank.

Officers of infantry, engineers, spahis and medical corps and of the Republican Guard, straight gold stripes, encircling the cuff; officers of cuirassiers, dragoons, chasseurs à cheval, hussars, chasseurs d'Afrique, zephirs,

and of the gendarmerie, straight silver stripes; officers of zouaves, turcos and artillery, gold stripes arranged in the form of a knot.

Colonel	Five stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	Three gold and two silver, or the reverse.
Major	Four stripes.
Captain	Three stripes.
Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Sous Lieutenant	One stripe.

Shoulder Insignia. General Officers. Two gold epaulets with the stars of their rank within the crescents.

Colonel	Two gold or silver epaulets, according to arm of service.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two epaulets, the top of silver and the fringe of gold.
Major	An epaulet on the left shoulder and a contre epaulet on the right.
Captain	Two epaulets.
Lieutenant	An epaulet upon the left shoulder and a contre epaulet upon the right.
Sous Lieutenant	An epaulet upon the right shoulder and a contre epaulet upon the left.

A contre epaulet was an epaulet without fringe. Epaulets differed in form according to rank, those of captains and subalterns having a longer, but less thick fringe than those of officers of higher rank. No epaulets, save those of general officers, bore any devices.

Non-Commissioned Officers. Insignia of rank was worn by non-commissioned officers in the form of a diagonal stripe, placed above the cuff and extending across about four fifths of the width of the sleeve.

Sergeant Major ..... Two gold or silver stripes, according to arm of service.
Sergeant ..... One gold or silver stripe.
Corporal ..... Two red or yellow stripes.

Corporals of turcos, chasseurs à pied, chasseurs d'Afrique, and spahis had yellow stripes, all others have red stripes. First-class privates wore a single red or yellow stripe.

The world owes much to gallant France, who, with the assistance of a comparatively few British regulars, stopped the first mad rush of the Germans, hurled them back almost from the gates of Paris and held them at bay until her allies could come to her assistance. Had it not been for the superb fighting qualities of her soldiers, and the matchless leadership of her generals, the Kaiser's dream of world conquest might have come true.

When the war burst with startling suddenness upon amazed Europe, the French troops mobilized at once, and threw themselves across the path of the invader. The defence of heroic Belgium gave them time to effect their mobilization and enabled them to rush men, guns and supplies to the threatened points, although the leeway was fearfully short.

The uniforms of the French army during the first year of the war were soon found to be illy adapted to modern conditions, the red trousers of the infantry especially being visble from enemy observation balloons and airplanes at a considerable distance, but France was fighting for her very life, and was unable to effect any changes in the clothing of her troops until the British had raised, trained, and transported an army large enough to take over a part of her line and thus afford her a much needed relief.

For the first two years of the war, therefore, the uniform of the great part of the French army consisted of a red-topped blue-banded cap, a light blue double-breasted overcoat and red trousers, and this uniform did not entirely disappear back of the lines throughout the war. Eventually, however, France was able to effect some much needed changes in the garb of her fighting men, and her new service uniform with which all of her first line troops were finally supplied was both handsome and suited to the needs of modern warfare.

This uniform, with slight modifications, is the uniform of the French army of today. Its color is horizon blue for all branches of the service except alpine infantry, chasseurs à pied, and colonial troops. The tunic for full dress is single breasted, sack type, with standing collar seven buttons of brass or pewter according to the arm of the service, with four patch pockets. At the front of the collar, on each side, is a rectangular piece of cloth or velvet, varying in color according to the arm of the service upon which the regimental number, or staff device is displayed. The trousers and breeches are of the same color as the coat and each have a dark blue stripe. The cap is also of horizon blue of the same form as that previously worn, and in the case of officers is embroidered with gold or silver according to rank and arm of service, the horizontal bands encircling the upper part of the cap.

Shoes worn with trousers are black, but boots worn with breeches are tan. The overcoat is horizon blue single breasted with six buttons of the color worn with the uniform, and in the case of the infantry is made to button back across the knees for greater freedom in marching. A steel helmet of rather shallow form with

Official photograph by U. S. Signal Corps.

SOUS LIEUTENANT, WORLD WAR, SERVICE UNIFORM.

a small ridge along the top, and turned down front and rear like a vizor, is worn with field equipment. The undress blouse is similar to the tunic.

Chasseurs à pied and alpine troops wear a tunic of dark grey of the same model as that worn by the other branches of the army, dark grey trousers, or breeches, with yellow stripes. The chasseurs à pied wear the cap and the alpine troops a dark blue beret. The overcoat for both is horizon blue.

African troops wear a uniform of khaki of the universal model Zouaves and Tirailleurs Algeriens wear the crimson fez with blue tassel, and the spahis wear an Arab head-dress of khaki with a crimson band around the top. Most of these troops wear a single-breasted olive drab overcoat, but the spahis have instead a long red cloak lined with white. Colonial troops are also uniformed in khaki.

Most French officers wear the Sam Browne belt of tan leather with the strap over the right shoulder and the leather equipment of the men is also tan.

In full dress officers wear gold or silver epaulets the same as formerly, the shoulders of the tunic being fitted with loops to secure the same.

The buttons for the various arms of the service are gilt for general officers, infantry, spahis, artillery, engineers, flying, and medical; and pewter for all other troops.

Collar devices are as follows, the collar field known as the patte, usually having two stripes of embroidery at its widest end, known as the soutache, and bearing the regimental number of corps device. The collars of general officers are embroidered in gold oak branches.

Branch	*Patte*	*Soutache*	*Number*
Infantry	Light blue	Dark blue	Dark blue
Chasseurs à pied and Alpine	Light blue	Yellow	Yellow
Zouaves	Khaki	Red	Red
Tirailleurs	Khaki	Light blue	Light blue
Foreign Legion	Khaki	Green	Green
Aviation	Black	Orange	Orange
Cuirassiers	Dark blue	Red	Red
Dragoons	Dark blue	White	White
Chasseurs	Dark blue	Green	Green
Hussars	Dark blue	Light blue	Light blue
Chasseurs d'Afrique	Dark blue	Yellow	Yellow
Spahis	Dark blue	Yellow	Yellow
Artillery	Scarlet	Light blue	Light blue
Engineers	Black (velvet)	Scarlet	Scarlet
Train	Green	Scarlet	Scarlet
General Staff	Grey	Winged lightning device.	
Medical	Crimson (velvet)	Serpent and staff device.	

Devices worn on the front of the cap indicating arm of service are as follows:

Infantry and Cavalry.....A grenade.
Chasseurs à pied and
African troops .....A hunting horn.
Colonial troops .....A grenade and anchor.
Artillery .....Grenade and crossed cannon.
Engineers .....A pot and head.

The insignia of the Aviation Corps, worn on the breast, is a pair of wings enclosed in a wreath having a star at the top. Non-flying members of this branch of the service have a gear wheel in place of the star.

Insignia of Rank

The number of stripes worn with the horizon blue uniform remained unchanged and continued to be of gold or silver according to arm of service as formerly.

The arrangement has been however entirely altered. The knots and circular stripes were abolished and replaced by short horizontal stripes upon each sleeve of the cuff and in the cases of officers above the rank of captain there is a space between the third and fourth stripes. A marshal wears seven stars arranged in three vertical rows the center one being the longest, a general of a corps wears four stars, a general of division three, and a general of brigade two.

Insignia of rank for non-commissioned officers is the same as before the war. Small chevrons of dull gold are worn on the sleeve above the elbow by both officers and men to indicate service in war. A single stripe means a year of active service at the front and each additional stripe six months' further service.

The Croix de Guerre is a highly prized decoration awarded to both officers and men for bravery in action or other service of exceptional merit. It is a bronze medal in the form of a Maltese cross with two crossed swords. The ribbon is green with five red stripes.

CHAPTER XV

FRANCE

Navy—Diplomatic—Police—Customs—Firemen

Navy

The color of the uniform of the French Navy is dark blue; white being worn in summer. The uniforms resemble in cut those of our navy.

Officers

Special Full Dress. Double-breasted swallow-tailed coat, gold epaulets, dark blue trousers with gold stripe, and a cocked hat.

Full Dress. Double-breasted frock, gold epaulets, plain trousers, cocked hat, or blue cap.

Undress. The same except that epaulets and cocked hat are not worn.

Service Blue. Sack coat, blue or white trousers and cap.

Service White. White sack coat, trousers, cap and shoes.

Insignia of rank is worn on the cuffs of the coats.

Admiral of France.....Two crossed gold batons.
Vice Admiral .....Three silver stars.
Rear Admiral .....Two silver stars.

For other officers the insignia is in the form of straight stripes of gold lace which encircle the cuff, a space being left between the third and fourth stripes in the case of the higher officers.

Captain	Five stripes.
Commander	Three of gold and two of silver (2nd and 4th).
Lieutenant Commander	Four stripes.
Lieutenant	Three stripes.
Lieutenant J. G.	Two stripes.
Ensign	One stripe.
Midshipman	One of gold, broken with blue.

Staff officers have velvet stripes between their rank stripes.

Engineer	Violet.
Medical	Red.
Ordnance	Black.
Pay	Brown.

With the white coat shoulder pieces are worn upon which stripes are displayed, instead of being shown on the cuff. Caps are braided according to the rank of the wearer. Warrant officers wear a similar uniform to that of commissioned officers. Their sleeve decoration is in the form of three narrow stripes, the top one of plain gold and the middle one of twisted silver, and the bottom one of twisted gold.

Enlisted Men

The enlisted men wear a blue, or a white uniform similar to that of the British Navy. A distinctive feature

of the cap worn by sailors is a red worsted ball in the center of the crown. Rating marks for petty officers are worn on both sleeves.

Chief Petty Officers.	Two narrow gold stripes around the cuff. (Silver for Commissionary branch.)
P. O. First Class...	One gold or silver stripe above the cuff.
P. O. Second Class.	
Seaman Branch	Two stripes of red cloth, worn between elbow and cuff.
Yeoman Branch ...	One broken gold stripe, between elbow and shoulder.
Stewards	Two orange stripes between elbow and cuff.

Petty officers of the chief and first class have a gold anchor on the cap and those of the second class wear two crossed anchors on the upper part of the right sleeve. Musicians have a lyre and the Medical Corps a red cross.

Diplomatic

The color of the uniform of the members of the Diplomatic Corps is dark blue. The full dress coat is of the swallow-tail type with standing collar buttoned to the neck with a single row of nine gilt buttons. Either dark blue trousers with a gold stripe, or white knee breeches with white stockings and patent leather pumps without buckles are worn. The head-dress is the chapeau. With this uniform is worn a straight bladed court sword having a pearl handle and gold mountings. The shell of the sword has a stand of six flags and a medallion bearing the letters R. F. surrounded by branches of oak and olive. The frog from which the sword is suspended is of mixed gold and silk for ambassadors and ministers, and of black silk for other ranks.

Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

French Ambassador. Full Dress Uniform.

Insignia of rank is worn on the collar, cuffs and breast of the coat and is also indicated by the color of the chapeau plume. An ambassador has gold embroidery in the form of pansy leaves on the collar, cuffs and breast and a white plume along the top of his chapeau. He also wears over the right shoulder a band of silk having a white center and blue borders. A minister wears the same uniform as an ambassador except that the silk band worn over the shoulder has a red center. A consul general has a smaller type of embroidery on the breast, a black plume on his chapeau, and no band across the chest. Secretaries of the first and second class, and consuls of those classes, have no breast embroidery, a black plume, and no silk band. All of these coats are bound with gold braid around the edges and have gold embroidery on the tails. Secretaries of the third class and vice consuls have no edging on their coats.

A dark blue overcoat, either with or without sleeves, having a cape lined with black silk may be worn with the uniform. A social evening dress of dark blue with velvet collar; trousers, or black silk breeches and stockings; and an opera hat may also be worn.

For undress uniform members of the Diplomatic Corps have a dark blue single-breasted tunic with standing collar, with one row of nine buttons in front and two buttons behind above the tails. The coat has a slit in the left side through which the sword frog is passed. Trousers are dark blue with stripe, and either the chapeau, or a cap of navy model, ornamented according to grade, may be worn. Insignia of rank is worn in the form of detachable cuffs, bearing gold embroidery according to grade.

In hot countries a white uniform may be worn, the

coat of which is a single button sack with five buttons and two side pockets. Trousers are plain and shoes are white. The cap has a white top and the coat has a slit for the frog. Detachable cuffs of dark blue, bearing gold embroidery of grade are worn with this dress.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. R. Drouin of the French Bureau of Information for data regarding diplomatic dress.

Police

France has three police organizations. The Gendarmerie and the Garde Républicaine are national, and the Metropolitan police of Paris and other large cities are local.

The uniform of the Gendarmerie is composed of a cap with light blue top, dark blue band and black vizor; a single-breasted dark blue tunic, and light blue trousers with dark blue stripes. The cap has bands of white around the bottom, front, back, and sides uniting in a knot on the top, and a white embroidered grenade in the front. In full dress officers wear a plume in the front of the cap, those of captains and lieutenants being red and those of other officers tri-colored.

The tunic for both officers and men has a white grenade on the collar and a red vertical cuff piece ornamented with three small buttons. All buttons are white and stamped with a grenade and the inscription "Gendarmie National." Officers wear silver epaulets of the fringed type, and silver aiguillettes; and men wear white worsted aiguillettes and white braid epaulets with clover leaf ends. Officers wear silver rank stripes which encircle the cuff, the number and arrangement being the same as

that previously worn by infantry officers. Mounted gendarmes wear breeches and knee length black boots. Both wear a belt of black leather. The overcoat is dark blue and single breasted.

The Garde Républicaine is divided into infantry and cavalry. The tunic for both branches is dark blue, single breasted and having a standing collar of the same color. On the collar is a grenade and on the cuffs a scarlet vertical piece. The shoulders are fitted with loops to hold the epaulets, which are gold and of the fringed type for officers, and orange braid, with clover leaf ends for the men. Attached to the left shoulder is worn an aiguillette of bright gold for captains, lieutenants and adjutants, dull gold for other officers, and of gold and orange for the enlisted men. The front of the coat has nine gilt buttons and there are one on each shoulder, two on each tail and three (small) on each cuff piece. The coats of the cavalry are made to button back in front, below the belt. In full dress both officers and men wear a belt of white leather with a square belt plate displaying the arms of the city of Paris; at other times they wear one either of dark blue braid, or leather.

The trousers for the infantry, and the breeches for the cavalry are of a color known as "blau gendarme" similar to those of the gendamerie, and have a stripe of dark blue. In special full dress the cavalry wear white breeches.

The usual head covering for the guard is a cap of light and dark blue similar to that of the gendarmerie ornamented with bands of orange colored worsted, with a gold grenade in front. In full dress the infantry wear a dark blue shako with the arms of the city of Paris on the front, and a scarlet plume; and the cavalry a steel

helmet with horsehair plume behind a small scarlet plume on the top and a tall one of the same color on the left side. Both branches at times wear the steel trench helmet of the army, and also a light and dark blue forage cap known as le bonnet de police. Infantry wear black shoes, and cavalry knee length riding boots. The overcoat is dark blue, single breasted and made to button back across the knees.

Insignia of rank for officers is the same as that for those of the gendarmerie except that the stripes are of gold instead of silver. Adjutants wear a stripe of silver. Sergeants wear a two stripe yellow chevron point upward, extending from seam to seam above the scarlet cuff piece.

All officers are armed with a sabre and automatic pistol. The sword knot is gold, with black braid cord, for full dress, and leather for undress.

The infantry are armed with a rifle having a sword bayonet; and an automatic pistol; the cavalry have a saber, an automatic pistol and a carbine.

The musicians have the same uniform as that of the infantry except that the collar and cuffs of the tunic are ornamented with one or two stripes of gold braid according to their class and their device is the gold lyre.

Metropolitan Police

The local police of the city of Paris wear a uniform of dark blue, with long trousers and black shoes. The cap has straight sides and bears in the front the coat of arms of the city in silver. The tunic is single breasted with nine silver buttons; has two breast pockets (not patch) with flaps and small buttons, and the wearer's

Courtesy of the Minister of the Interior.

METROPOLITAN POLICE. PARIS SUMMER UNIFORM.

number in silver on either side of the collar. The trousers are plain. A black leather belt with square silvered buckle is worn, supporting pistol in a black leather closed holster on the right side, and club on left side. In summer, a serge uniform is worn, the coat of which has four patch pockets. The overcoat is dark blue, single breasted, with concealed buttons. Insignia of rank is worn on the cuff in the form of circular stripes of silver. A commissioner has three stripes, a chief inspector, two stripes, and inspector one stripe. Officers have their caps embroidered in silver according to rank and in place of the number on the collar they wear a silver oak leaf.

Firemen

The firemen of the city of Paris, known as sapeurs-pompiers, formerly wore a dark blue single-breasted tunic with a red grenade on the collar, gray trousers, and a brass helmet with the arms of the city stamped on the front. The buttons were gilt and the belt, black leather with square gilt plate.

They now wear an iron gray tunic, trousers and cap. The buttons are gilt and the trousers have a scarlet stripe. The copper, or brass, helmet is still worn in full dress. Insignia of rank for officers is in the form of short stripes of gold braid on the cuff worn in the same manner as in the army. Adjutants wear a silver stripe, and non-commissioned officers, chevrons on the cuff; of gold for sergeants, and of scarlet cloth for corporals.

Customs

Members of the Customs Service wear a dark green coat, faced with white for officers and red for men, blue-

gray trousers with red stripe, and cap having a blue-gray top and a green band. The coats of officers are single breasted with bands of black braid across the breast; the coats of the men being double breasted and without braid. The buttons for both are silver. Insignia of rank for officers is silver and in the form of a knot.

Postmen

Postmen wear a dark green single-breasted coat with silver buttons and the word "Postes" in white on an oval collar piece, green trousers of a lighter shade with a black stripe, and a dark green cap.

CHAPTER XVI

ITALY

Army—Navy—Police

Army

ITALY'S military force consists of twelve army corps of two divisions each, besides certain special units. These troops are distributed over five military zones, so as to protect the country at all points. From about 1890 to 1916, dark blue coats and grey or dark blue trousers were worn throughout the army. A peculiarity of the Italian uniform was the collar of the coat which was of the turn down instead of the erect type. A white five-pointed star was worn by both officers and men on each side of this collar. The coat, which was rather short, was double breasted for officers and usually single breasted for men.

General officers had a dark blue coat with silver embroidered collar, silver shoulder knots and breast cord, grey trousers with double white stripe and a blue helmet surmounted with an eagle and having both erect and falling plumes. In field rig a cap replaced the helmet and a shoulder strap of dark blue with silver field, took the place of knot and breast cords. The general staff uniform was dark blue throughout, faced with light blue, with gold epaulets and breast cord and yellow, double stripes on the trousers. Their head-dress was a low shako of equal height all around, ornamented with

bands of gold, according to rank. Infantry had blue coats and gray trousers with single red stripes. Officers wore silver epaulets and insignia of rank, and their trousers' stripe was twice as wide as that of the men. The hat was the same as that of the general staff with red trimmings for men and silver for officers. The bersaglieri, Italy's favorite troops, had the same type of uniform as that of the infantry of the line, but dark blue throughout (red facings) and their head-dress was a patent leather hat ornamented with a mass of cock's feathers upon the right side. Officers wore gold epaulets and sleeve insignia.

Alpine Jager troops had dark blue coats faced with light green, grey trousers with red stripe and a hat of derby form having a single feather upon the left side. Officers' epaulets and sleeve knots were of silver.

The cavalry uniform consisted of a dark blue coat and grey trousers with a double stripe. The trouser stripes of all enlisted men of this branch of the service were black, but for officers they varied according to the color of the regimental facing. The head-dress for the heavy cavalry was a steel helmet surmounted by a high-cock's comb of brass; for the light cavalry it was a brown fur hat with small erect plume of same color. The epaulets and sleeve insignia of all cavalry officers were of silver.

The carabinieri, both foot and horse, had a dark blue, swallow-tailed coat, and dark blue trousers with red stripes. Their head-dress was the cocked hat which the men wore sidewise and the officers with ends pointing fore and aft. The coats of both officers and men were double breasted and all ranks wore epaulets and breast cords.

Artillery troops had a dark blue uniform throughout with facings of yellow, officers wearing gold epaulets, and sleeve knots. The hat was the shako, which in the mounted batteries had a long brownish black plume fastened on the right side. Most of the staff troops wore the dark blue uniform throughout, although some had the grey trousers. Epaulets and sleeve insignia of officers of the medical corps were silver, but for other staff corps officers, they were of gold. None of the epaulets worn by any of the officers of the Italian army had any devices upon them.

Insignia of rank was displayed upon the sleeves of the coat and upon the head-dress.

All uniform coats had a pointed cuff of the color of the regimental or staff corps facing, and above this cuff was worn a knot of gold or silver braid. Between the knot and the cuff were placed pointed stripes of wide or narrow braid, which marked the various grades. General officers did not have the knot but wore their stripes upon the cuff itself.

Sleeve Insignia

General	Three broad pointed stripes of silver braid upon a cuff of black, piped around the top with red.
Lieutenant General	Two stripes.
Major General	One stripe.
Colonel	One broad and two narrow stripes below the knot, the broad stripe being placed nearest the cuff.
Lieutenant Colonel	One broad and one narrow stripe.
Major	One broad stripe.
Captain	Two narrow stripes.
First Lieutenant	One narrow stripe.
Second Lieutenant	The knot alone.

Non-commissioned officers wore the same knot as that of the officers, except that it was of red worsted instead of gold or silver.

Sergeants and corporals were each divided into three classes and wore the following insignia:

Sergeant:

First Class ..... One broad and two narrow silver stripes below the knot.
Second Class ..... One broad and one narrow silver stripe.
Third Class ..... One broad silver stripe.

Corporal:

First Class ..... One broad and two narrow red stripes.
Second Class ..... One broad and one narrow red stripe.
Third Class ..... One broad red stripe.

Insignia of rank was also displayed in the form of bands of gold or silver around the top of the head-dress of all officers wearing the shako, and in the form of similar bands around the bottom of the undress cap which was worn by officers of all branches of the service. The number of stripes upon the shako or cap corresponded to those of the sleeve insignia for the various grades. The shako of non-commissioned officers was ornamented in the same manner as those of officers, except that red and silver braid only was used. The top stripe for both sergeants and corporals was red.

The sword belt had two depending slings and no hook and was worn by both officers and men beneath the coat. The sword knot was gold for officers and white leather for enlisted men. It was attached to the first branch of the knuckle bow of the sword, which was of the saber type in all arms of the service. Dispatch pouches and belts were worn over the left shoulder by the cavalry

and mounted artillery; the belts being gold for officers of artillery, silver for officers of cavalry, and of white leather for the men of both branches of the service.

Light blue sashes were worn over the right shoulder by officers of every arm of the service. In field uniform, epaulets were replaced by a narrow shoulder cord which was double for field officers and single for captains and subalterns.

During the first year or two of the World War, the Italian troops wore the uniforms just described, many officers discarding the sleeve knot which proved to be too conspicuous for use in actual warfare and wearing only the stripes of their rank. Some of the troops engaged in fighting in the Alps were outfitted in snow white uniforms.

About the middle of the war Italy adopted a green-gray uniform and has retained it ever since.

The coats for both officers and men are of the single-breasted sack type, with standing collar and concealed buttons; those of the officers having two patch breast pockets with flaps and cloth covered buttons, and two hip pockets, also with buttoned flaps, but not patch; those of the men being without outside pockets. All officers wear breeches; mounted ones wearing black puttees and shoes and unmounted ones laced boots reaching nearly to the knee. Artillery officers wear green-grey spiral puttees and low shoes. Enlisted men of the infantry, bersaglieri and sappers wear long trousers tucked into laced boots somewhat shorter than those of the officers. Men of the Alpine Corps, cavalry, and artillery, wear breeches and spiral worsted puttees of the same color as the uniform. All footwear is black. The standing collar of all coats has a field, or gorget patch,

extending from the front to the line of the shoulder which varies in color and form according to the arm of service and brigade. Near the front of this, all branches wear a silver star, on either side of the collar.

The head-dress for officers is a straight sided cap of the same color as the rest of the uniform, which is braided in gold or silver according to the arm of the service and bears in front the branch insignia, also in gold or silver. The vizor and strap are green-grey. General officers have a red band with silver embroidery, and silver spread eagle with crown above. A general has above the red band three silver stripes encircling the sides; a lieutenant general, two stripes, and a major general one stripe. A colonel has a wide band of gold or silver with three narrower stripes of the same above, a lieutenant colonel the same with two stripes, and a major one stripe. Captains and lieutenants do not have the wide band at the base; a captain having three stripes, a first lieutenant, two stripes, and a second lieutenant one stripe. The devices in front which match the grade stripes in color are as follows:

General Staff ..... Eagle with crown above.
Medical ..... Star with red cross in center, crown above.
Infantry ..... Crossed rifles with crown above.
Engineers ..... Crossed axes with shell above.
Cavalry ..... Hunter's horn with crown above.
Artillery ..... Crossed cannon with shell above.
Grenadiers ..... Flaming shell.

Officers of the general staff, artillery and engineers have gold embroidery on their caps, all other officers have silver.

Enlisted men wear different types of head covering according to the units to which they belong. Infantry of

the line, engineers and artillery have a plain cap similar in form to that worn by the officers; Alpine infantry a soft hat with the brim turned down on the left side and up on the right and a red feather on the left side.

Bersaglieri a wide brimmed hat with a mass of cock's feathers on the right side; heavy cavalry a steel helmet with a high brass comb; light cavalry a busby shaped hat. All head covering except the steel helmet is green-grey. In full dress officers wear the same type of head-dress as the men and officers of the general staff have a light blue sash passed over the left shoulder. Most of the belts are tan although infantry of all classes wear black cartridge belts with supporting straps over the shoulder. Cavalry and field artillery wear bandoliers. Sword belts are worn by both officers and men under the coats. A waist belt, with holster is worn with service uniform. The sword for all branches is the saber.

Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder by officers and on the cuff by non-commissioned officers.

Officers

The shoulder piece is pointed at the end nearest the collar and secured with a small button. The straps of general officers have a white center powdered with green-grey (effect like ermine) with silver borders; field officers have green-grey straps edged with gold or silver, and other officers plain green-grey straps. The grades are marked by stars.

General	Three gold stars.
Lieutenant General	Two gold stars.
Major General	One gold star.
Colonel	Three silver stars.

Lieutenant Colonel .....Two silver stars.
Major .....One silver star.
Captain .....Three silver stars.
First Lieutenant .....Two silver stars.
Second Lieutenant .....One silver star.

The edging on the straps of field officers corresponds to the stripes on the cap.

Non-Commissioned Officers

Sergeant:

First Class ...A broad cuff chevron with three narrow stripes of the same form above; all of gold.
Second Class ..Same with two stripes.
Third Class ..Same with one stripe.

Corporal:

First Class ...A broad cuff chevron with three narrow stripes of the same form above; all of red.
Second Class ..Same with one stripe.

The service uniforms worn during the World War differed slightly from these. The vizor and cap strap were black and at one time officers wore the stars of their rank upon a vertical cuff piece, which was edged with gold or silver for field officers and plain for line officers.

Navy

The uniforms of the Italian Navy are similar to those of the British Navy. Dark blue is worn when in full dress, and in winter, and white in summer. The special full dress for officers is: cocked hat with cockade of red, white, and green on the right side; a double-breasted

Official photograph by U. S. Signal Corps.

COLONEL. GENERAL STAFF. ITALIAN ARMY. WORLD WAR. SERVICE UNIFORM.

swallow-tailed coat with gilt buttons; dark blue trousers with gold lace stripes; and black shoes. With this uniform gold epaulets, and a gold lace sword belt are worn and a blue silk sash is passed over the right shoulder and knotted on the left side. The full dress consists of a double-breasted frock coat, plain trousers and a cap. Epaulets and gold lace sword belt are worn with this uniform. The dress uniform is the same as the full dress, omitting epaulets and substituting black leather sword belt. The blue undress and the white undress are similar to the corresponding uniforms worn in our navy. Insignia on the front of officers' caps is in the form of an oval medallion, showing branch of service enclosed in gold wreath and surmounted by gold crown. Line officers have in the medallion a gold foul anchor on a light blue ground; engineers a propeller on a black ground; surgeons a red cross on a white ground; paymasters a gold star on a red ground; and naval constructors a gold helmet on a red ground. The band of the cap is of the color of the branch of the service and has gold rank stripes encircling it.

Insignia of rank, in the form of stripes of gold braid, is worn by officers around the cuff. In the case of line officers the top stripe has a curl. Other officers omit the curl but wear in its place, between the rank stripes, colors which correspond to those on their cap medallion. Flag officers have a special form of embroidery, below their rank stripes, consisting of a curved stripe twice crossing a straight one and four figures somewhat resembling arrow heads in form, touching the straight line, two above and two below.

Admiral .....Three broad stripes.
Vice Admiral .....Two broad stripes.

Rear Admiral .....One broad stripe.
Captain .....One broad stripe with three narrow stripes above.
Commander .....One broad and two narrow stripes.
Lieutenant Commander..One broad and one narrow stripe.
Lieutenant .....Three narrow stripes.
Sub Lieutenant .....Two narrow stripes.
Midshipman .....One narrow stripe.

Warrant officers' uniforms are similar to those of officers, except that their cap has a band of black braid and the crown is omitted from the device. Their insignia of rank is one gold stripe, broken with blue silk, with corps device above it. Junior warrant officers omit stripe and wear corps device.

The uniforms of the enlisted men are dark blue, or white, according to the season and similar in cut to those of the British service. Rank badges are worn by petty officers on both arms above the elbow, in the form of chevrons with the branch mark above.

Chief Petty Officers.....One wide, and one narrow gold stripe.
Petty Officers .....The same in red.
Leading Seamen .....One red stripe.

Some of the specialty marks worn by petty officers above their chevrons are as follows:

Line .....A foul anchor.
Navigation .....A steering wheel.
Engineer .....A propeller.
Gunnery .....Two crossed cannon.
Torpedo .....Crossed torpedos with hammer below.
Electrical .....Lightning with a hammer in the center.
Mine .....A submarine mine.
Carpenters .....Crossed hatchets.

Musician ..... Crossed anchors with harp in center.
Radio ..... Three branches of lightning.
Medical ..... Gold star and red cross on white ground.
Stewards ..... A sheaf of wheat.
Buglers ..... An anchor and crossed trumpet.
Signalmen ..... A triangular pennant.

Petty officers who have been promoted for gallantry in action wear a gold crown on each sleeve above the branch mark.

Police

The Carabineri constitute the National Police of Italy. Their uniform consists of a cocked hat of black felt decorated with a silver cockade superimposed upon a rosette of the national colors; a double-breasted dark blue swallow-tailed coat, with two rows of nine silver buttons and a standing collar with silver gorget patch; dark blue trousers with red stripe, and black shoes. Officers wear the hat fore and aft, and the men sideways. In full dress an upright plume of red and blue feathers is added.

Officers wear silver epaulets and aiguilettes and men, silver epaulets with white fringe and white aiguilettes. In full dress officers wear a dispatch box suspended from a white belt passed over the left shoulder and a light blue sash over the right shoulder.

The dress uniform is usually worn in cities, but in the country the carabineri often wear a dark blue single-breasted blouse, and a cap in place of the tail coat and cocked hat. They also have a service uniform similar to that of the army. Mounted men wear dark blue breeches for dress and grey-green for undress. Both

have red stripes, those of the dress breeches being broad and those of the undress narrow. Black leggins are worn with both types of breeches.

In Sardinia a dark blue double-breasted overcoat is worn, but elsewhere all ranks wear long dark blue capes extending to below the knee.

The carabinieri is armed in the same manner as the military forces but for ordinary police duty the men wear a short cut and thrust sword suspended by a frog attached to a belt passed underneath the coat, and a pistol. A peculiarity of this force is that the members of it always patrol in pairs.

The City Guards, or local police, usually wear a single-breasted dark blue coat, dark blue breeches and cap, and black leather shoes and puttees. Like the carabinieri they are commonly armed with a short sword, and a pistol.

CHAPTER XVII

SPAIN

Army

DURING the Middle Ages, Spain was one of the great powers of Europe and her soldiers proved their courage and skill upon many a hard-fought battlefield. Her pikemen had the reputation of being well nigh invincible and her fleets were seen upon every sea. She held vast colonial possessions and was an extremely rich and powerful nation. She is no longer a first rate power, but her soldiers and sailors are still brave fighters.

In 1808, during the Napoleonic war, the uniform of the Spanish army was composed of a swallow-tailed coat, white breeches, black leggins and a black cocked hat, worn sideways and ornamented with a feather. Most of the coats were double-breasted, the breast being of a different color than the rest of the coat. The collar, cuffs and shoulder pieces were of the same color as the breast piece. The feather in the hat was red for infantry and differently colored for other branches of the service.

The coats of the infantry were white, faced with light green; of the artillery blue and red with gold lace, of the engineers, the same with silver lace, of the heavy cavalry dark blue; of the dragoons, yellow, and of the hussars, light blue. Belts were usually white; cross belts being worn by the infantry.

Field officers wore two epaulets, without device; captains two epaulets of a different type, lieutenants an epaulet on the right shoulder, and ensigns an epaulet on the left shoulder. General officers did not wear epaulets but were distinguished by a red sash with bands of gold embroidery; a general having three bands, a lieutenant general two, and a major general one.

The Spanish Army as it exists today consists of seven army corps totalling about seventy regiments of infantry, thirty of cavalry and twenty-five of artillery, besides the usual staff troops. The uniform, with some exceptions, is dark blue for infantry and artillery and light blue for cavalry. Infantry have red trousers with a black stripe; artillery, blue trousers with a red stripe; cavalry, except dragoons, light blue trousers with white or yellow stripes. Most trouser stripes are double for both officers and men. The head-dress of the lancers, dragoons, and king's escort is the steel helmet with spike and falling plume; for the hussars and mounted jagers, the shako; and for all other branches of the service a rather high crowned flat-topped cap, ornamented with a short erect plume, or a pompon. General officers in full dress have a blue helmet with white plume, a single-breasted dark blue tunic, with gold collar and epaulets, dark blue trousers with gold stripe, and a red sash, worn over the right shoulder and around the waist and tied on the left side. In undress uniform, the white hat replaces the helmet, the trousers are red without stripes, gold shoulder cords take the place of epaulet and the sash passes only around the waist. The general staff have a white cap with short blue plume, dark blue single-breasted tunic, dark blue trousers with light blue stripe, and a light blue sash, worn around the waist and tied

on the right side. The coats of infantry officers are dark blue with seven rows of black braid across the breast and three rows of buttons and their cap is grey-brown with a red plume. The men wear the same type of uniform except that their coats are not braided across the breast and have red or green shoulder pieces and collars.

The lancer uniform is light blue throughout faced with white, the coats of both officers and men being double breasted. The dragoons and mounted jagers have the same uniform as that of the lancers except that the trousers of the former are red with light blue stripes, and the head-dress of the latter is the shako, instead of the helmet. All hussar jackets are braided across the breast with gold or yellow braid. The color of the Prince's Regiment is light blue throughout, that of the Regiment de Pavia is red for the coat and light blue for the trousers. The artillery uniform consists of a white cap with red plume, blue single-breasted coat and blue trousers with red stripe. Overcoats are light blue for cavalry and dark blue for all other branches of the service. Sword belts are worn underneath the coat, the swords of the infantry and artillery officers being attached to a short sling, passed through a slit in the left side; swords of other officers, and of enlisted men armed with that weapon being allowed to hang below the coat.

Insignia of rank is worn on the cuffs of the coat by both officers and non-commissioned officers in the form of gold, silver or worsted embroidery extending across the top and down the back of the cuff. Except in the case of generals, stars are worn above or below the embroidery to further distinguish the different grades. Officers of the general staff, infantry, artillery, medical corps, pay corps and carabineers have gold-embroidered

cuffs; officers of the lancers, dragoons, mounted jagers, and transport corps have silver instead of gold. The hussars have a special form of sleeve decoration consisting of a double knot of gold braid. Insignia for the various grades is as follows:

Captain General	Three stripes of twisted gold braid.
Lieutenant General	Two stripes of twisted gold braid.
Major General	One stripe of twisted gold braid.
Brigadier General	One stripe of twisted silver braid.
Colonel	Three stripes of plain gold or silver braid with three eight-pointed stars below.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stripes and two stars.
Major	One stripe of gold and one of silver and one gold star and one silver star.
Captain	Three stripes of gold or silver braid with three eight-pointed stars above.
Lieutenant	Two stripes and two stars.
Ensign	One stripe and one star.
Staff Sergeant	One stripe.
First Sergeant	Three stripes of gold or silver braid of a narrower pattern than that worn by officers.
Sergeant	Two stripes.
Corporal	Three stripes of scarlet cloth like those of a first sergeant.
Lance Corporal	Two stripes.

In cavalry regiments the embroidery on the cuff points upward in the form of a chevron but in all other branches of the service it is placed upon the cuff in the manner before described.

After the World War, Spain adopted a service uniform of olive drab, and khaki, similar to that of the British army. The coats of officers have the open lapels, those of the men being buttoned to the neck. Arm of service badges are worn on the collar above the lapels,

and in the case of the general staff a five-pointed star is placed above the service device. The cap, which is of the English model, has in front the same badge as that worn on the collar. The shirt and tie are of the same color as the uniform and officers wear the tan Sam Browne belt with the strap over the right shoulder.

General officers wear their insignia of rank on the shoulder, all other officers, on the cuff, the grades being marked as follows:

Captain General	Crossed batons in wreath, with crown above.
Lieutenant General	Crossed sword and baton, three stars below, crown above.
Major General	Same but with two stars only.
Brigadier General	Same but with one star only.
Colonel	Three eight-pointed stars, below the cuff braid.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars.
Major	One star.
Captain	Three six-pointed stars, above the cuff braid.
First Lieutenant	Two stars.
Second Lieutenant	One star.

Non-commissioned officers wear three stripes running from elbow to forearm those of a sergeant being gold, and of a corporal red. Ribbons of decorations are worn on the left breast, with the service uniform.

Navy

The uniforms of the navy are dark blue and resemble those of the British Service. The full dress, swallow-tailed coat does not have the slash on the cuff, but has instead turned back lapels of red meeting at the top at

the standing collar, which is fastened in front. The collar, edges of lapels, right side of coat and front of waist line are trimmed with heavy gold embroidery, and the cuffs have a stripe of the same embroidery, above which the rank stripes are placed.

The cap worn with the service uniform has in front a medallion showing an erect foul anchor, surrounded by a wreath, with a crown above. Cap vizors are embroidered according to rank. In summer a white service uniform is worn. Epaulets worn with the full dress and the frock coat are gold. In the case of flag officers, the top is of a special form of embroidery; in the case of all other officers they are of plain lace, with a foul anchor and crown. With the white uniform dark blue shoulder pieces are worn, with rank badges displayed upon them.

With blue uniforms insignia of rank is worn by officers in the form of stripes of gold braid encircling the cuff, the top stripe having the curl.

Flag officers have a stripe of twisted gold below their rank stripes.

Captain General ..... Four rank stripes.
Admiral ..... Three stripes.
Vice Admiral ..... Two stripes.
Rear Admiral ..... One stripe.
Captain of the Navy... Four stripes.
Frigate Captain ..... Three stripes.
Corvette Captain ..... Two stripes, with a narrow one between.
Lieutenant of the Navy. Two stripes.
Ensign of the Navy... One stripe.
Frigate Ensign ..... One narrow stripe.

Officers of the reserve do not have the curl. In white uniform the shoulder pieces of flag officers are white

edged with blue. They bear the same insignia of rank as those of general officers of the army of the same relative grades.

Enlisted men have both blue, and white uniforms. Petty officers wear rating marks in the form of one or two gold stripe chevrons with their branch marks above.

Police

The Gendarmerie who although a part of the army, act as a national police, have a dark blue uniform faced with red; and a cocked hat edged with white, which is worn side-ways. The full dress coat of the mounted branch of the service is of the swallow-tailed type with a red breast and two rows of silver buttons. White shoulder knots, white riding breeches and knee length black boots are worn with this dress. The undress uniform for both branches consists of a double-breasted tunic with silver buttons and white shoulder knots, and dark blue trousers without stripe. The collars and cuffs of all coats are red. Insignia of rank is the same as that of the army.

The police force proper of Spain, which has no connection with the army, and are largely on duty in cities, wear a dark blue uniform in winter and dark grey one in summer. The winter uniform consists of a dark blue helmet with crown surmounted shield and letters G. S. a single-breasted tunic with scarlet standing collar, two breast pockets (not patch) with flaps, and seven silver buttons; plain trousers, and black puttees and shoes. The summer uniform is of the same type with grey helmet and plain long trousers without puttees. The overcoat is single breasted, dark blue in color, with a cape reaching to the elbow.

With both types of uniforms, and with the overcoat, a sword and a pistol in a closed holster are worn, the waist belt have supporting straps which pass over the shoulder. The pistol is attached to a black cord, the loop of which is worn underneath the collar. Mounted police have the saber, and unmounted ones a sword of a cross guard type, the forward quillon being turned up and the rear one turned down. When on horseback mounted police have their saber passed through a frog in rear of the saddle; when dismounted they attached it to a sling depending from a white waist belt. Mounted men in full dress wear white cross belts with dispatch pouch; with undress they wear only one belt and that passed over the left shoulder. In place of the overcoat they wear a long dark blue cape. Cyclist police wear a cap, resembling that worn by our own police, and do not have a sword. Motorcyclists wear a uniform similar in cut to that worn by British army officers.

Courtesy of the Director General of Police.

POLICE. SPAIN. WINTER AND SUMMER UNIFORMS.

CHAPTER XVIII

PORTUGAL

Army

THE troops of the army of Portugal have two uniforms, known as dress and service. The dress uniform is dark and light blue; the service one ash colored, or as the regulations describe it, "of the color of ashes."

Dress Uniform

Cap. Dark blue, similar in form to that worn by our officers but higher in front than in back. The front of the cap bears the arm of service device, and above in on the upper part of the front of the cap is a red cockade with a green center. Officers have a gold cap strap and a gold embroidered black vizor; men a black leather cap strap and a plain vizor.

Tunic. Dark blue, single breasted, standing collar with arm of service device, eight gilt buttons, vertical cuff piece of dark blue with three buttons, and dark blue shoulder loops for epaulets. Officers have gold rank stripes around the cuff, passing under the cuff piece. The coat has three buttons on each tail.

Trousers. Light blue with red stripe.

Breeches. Light blue with red stripe.

Pelisse. Dark blue with black astrakan collar, cuffs and edging, and five frogs of black braid across the

front. The sleeves have a pointed knot of heavy black braid extending above elbow, below which rank stripes are worn.

Overcoat. Ash color, single breasted, six gilt buttons, two patch breast pockets and two pockets not patch below belt, all having buttoned flaps. A strap around the cuffs.

Raincoat. Double-breasted tan color, two rows five buttons each. Two sloped waist pockets, strap around the cuffs.

Shoes. Black, of Blucher type.

Sash. Crimson with white tassels.

Sword Belt. Tan, with steel chain with swivel end to which sword is attached.

Epaulets. For officers. Gold overlapping scales on shoulder part, dark blue pad, gold fringe. For warrant officers, same without fringe. For men, dark blue with dark blue fringe.

General officers have in addition to the cap, a dark blue chapeau, broadly edged with gold, with a white feather. Their cap has a gold band around it. Their dress coat has gold embroidery on the collar, is without the vertical cuff piece but has a wide band of embroidery of special design around the cuff. Their trousers are dark blue with a gold stripe. Their epaulets have three silver stars on a field of red. The General Staff have a band of Marie Louise blue around the cap and a gorget patch of the same color on the collar. Their trousers are light blue with a dark blue stripe.

Insignia of rank for officers other than generals is in the form of stripes of gold which encircle the cuff, the grades being marked as follows:

Colonel	One wide and three narrow stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	One wide and two narrow stripes.
Major	One wide and one narrow stripe.
Captain	Three narrow stripes.
First Lieutenant	Two narrow stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One narrow stripe.
Cadet	One narrow silver stripe.
Warrant Officer	A wreath enclosing a national shield, worn on the cuff.

Non-commissioned officers wear chevrons point upward; a sergeant, first class, having two gold and two silver stripes, a sergeant, second class, three stripes with an angle below, and a corporal a single silver stripe. Coats of enlisted men have six buttons instead of eight.

The Portuguese Army have a great number of service devices which it is impossible to describe in detail here. The more common of them are as follows:

Generals and General Staff	Star.
Infantry	Crossed rifles.
Cavalry	Crossed sabers.
Artillery	Crossed cannon.
Engineers	Castle.
Medical	Caduceus surrounded by wreath.

SERVICE UNIFORM

The service uniform is ash colored throughout.

Cap. Same type as dress except that the top is soft. Tan strap and vizor.

Fatigue Cap. Similar in form to our overseas cap with red and green cockade in front.

Coat. Single breasted with concealed breast buttons, four patch pockets and standing collar with arm of service badge.

Breeches. Plain.

Puttees. Tan leather for officers.

Riding Boots. Tan.

Shoes. Tan. Blucher type.

Sword Belt. Tan. Sam Browne pattern with strap over right shoulder.

Cartridge Belt. Tan.

Insignia of Rank

General officers have three silver stars on the collar and three similar stars in the form of a triangle on the cuff; other officers wear short rank stripes of gold extending about half the width of the cuff. Short rank stripes are also worn by officers upon the cuffs of the overcoat.

Navy

Portugal has the customary dark blue for dress and winter service and the white for summer service for her naval dress.

Officers

Chapeau. Cocked hat with gold lace strap and national cockade. Flag officers have white plume along the top.

Cap. Similar in form to that of our navy, with black vizor and gold cap cord. The front of the cap has a gold ornament in the form of an erect foul anchor in an oval of rope, enclosed in a wreath, with the national emblem above. Flag officers have a gold cap band.

Dress Coat. Double breasted swallow-tail with two rows of eight gilt buttons. Turn back lapels of the same

color as the coat fastened at the top of the standing collar. The shoulders are fitted with loops for epaulets. Two side pockets with buttoned flaps.

Frock. English model with turn down collar and open lapels, two rows of six gilt buttons and shoulder loops for epaulets.

Mess Jacket. Hip length, open in front, long lapels, two rows of five small gilt buttons, extending from near end of lapels to bottom of coat.

Blue Service Coat. Double-breasted sack with two rows of five gilt buttons, turn down collar, open lapels, two flap covered hip pockets and an open top breast pocket on the left side.

White Service Coat. Single breasted with standing collar, six gilt buttons, four outside pockets, shoulders with loops for rank straps.

Dress Trousers. Dark blue with gold stripe.

Service Trousers. Blue for winter; white for summer. Both are without stripe.

Overcoat. Double breasted, ulster type with two rows of five buttons and two hip and one breast pockets none of them patch.

Cape. Knee length with turn down collar and four buttons down front.

Sword Belt. Gold for full dress, black for service.

Sword. Slightly curved with gilt hilt showing anchor.

Sword Knot. Gold for full dress, leather for service.

Shoes. Black for winter, white for summer.

Helmet. White, worn with summer service uniform.

Epaulets. Gold. Deck officers wear a small silver anchor on the pad; other officers' their corps device.

Insignia of rank is worn upon the cuffs of all coats except the white service and upon the dark blue shoulder

pieces of that coat. Straight gold stripes are worn by all officers, staff officers wearing colored stripes between the rank stripes. Flag officers have three stars below the stripes; those of admirals and vice admirals being gold, and those of rear admirals of silver. The stripes which mark the different grades are as follows:

Admiral	One broad and three narrow.
Vice Admiral	One broad and two narrow.
Rear Admiral	One broad and one narrow.
Captain of Navy	One medium and three narrow.
Captain of Frigate	One medium and two narrow.
Captain-Lieutenant	One medium and one narrow.
First Lieutenant	Three narrow.
Second Lieutenant	Two narrow.
Ensign	One narrow.

The branch of service stripes worn by other than deck officers are of the following colors:

Engineers	Black.
Surgeons	Crimson.
Administration	Light blue.
Machinists	Violet.
Pharmacists	Green.
Band Leaders	Brown.

The following are the branch of service devices worn upon the epaulet by staff officers, all of them being combined with an erect foul anchor:

Engineers	Triangle.
Surgeons	Caduceus.
Administration	Crossed quills.
Machinists	Governor.
Pharmacists	Herb and serpent.
Band Leaders	Lyre.

Naval cadets have a dark blue sack uniform with double-breasted coat having turn down collar with gold anchor on the same; three buttons on outside of cuff and a gold stripe extending from front of cuff to the elbow. Warrant officers wear a uniform similar to that of officers with the national emblem enclosed in a wreath on the cuff.

Enlisted Men

The enlisted men of the Portuguese navy wear uniforms similar to those worn by the enlisted men of the British navy. Their winter uniform is dark blue and their summer one white. Chief petty officers, of which there are two classes, wear amber colored stripes on the cuff, those of the first class having four and of the second three. Other petty officers have chevron shaped rank badges of three or two stripes. Nearly all enlisted men wear their branch of service mark on the sleeve, these marks being too numerous to be described here.

Diplomatic

The uniform of the members of the Diplomatic Corps of Portugal is dark blue, with the cocked hat. The coat is of the swallow-tail type secured down the front with concealed fastenings, and having a standing collar and two side pockets covered with flaps. Degrees of rank are indicated by the embroidery on the coat and by the width of the gold stripe on the trousers.

Ambassadors and ministers have gold embroidery across the breast of the coat, and on the collar, cuffs, pockets and tails; the design being two entwined branches of oak, with leaves and acorns. Counselors and

first secretaries of legation have similar embroidery on the collar, cuffs, pockets and tails, but none on the breast. Second secretaries have a narrower type of embroidery, and third secretaries one which is even narrower; the design in each case differing somewhat from those of the higher ranks. A court sword is worn.

Police

The police of Portugal have a dark blue uniform for winter and a tan colored one for summer. The coats of both uniforms are single breasted with six black buttons. Trousers of both uniforms are plain and of the same color as the coat. On the front of both caps are the entwined letters P. S. P. in white metal. The overcoat is of black cloth, single breasted with turn down collar and six black buttons. On the collar of both the coat and the overcoat is the wearer's number in white metal. The waist belt is black and attached to it on the left side is a black holster containing a pistol. Officers do not wear numbers on the collar but have the entwined letters P. S. P. in gold embroidery instead. The front of their caps contains the same device in gold enclosed in a silver wreath. Dark blue capes with five buttons down the front are often worn in place of overcoats by both officers and men. Officers wear a sword of the model used by infantry officers of the army.

CHAPTER XIX

BELGIUM—THE NETHERLANDS

Belgium

Army

ALTHOUGH a small country, Belgium had, prior to the World War, a wide variety of uniforms in her army and only a very general classification of them can be attempted here.

The infantry had dark blue, double-breasted coats, light blue trousers with red stripe, and shako with pompon; the carbineers were clothed in dark green and had the alpine hat; and the artillery had a short single-breasted jacket, brown trousers with red stripe, and the busby. The cavalry was divided into guides, dragoons and lancers, all of which wore the hussar coat, the braiding of which differed according to regiment. The guides had green coats faced with yellow, red trousers with green or yellow stripes and the busby; the dragoons wore dark blue coats faced with red, yellow or white, light blue trousers and a plumed shako; the lancers the same type of uniform as the dragoons, except that their head dress was the lancer helmet.

General officers, when in full dress had a single-breasted, dark-blue, swallow-tailed coat with gold collar and cuffs, white riding breeches, knee boots and a chapeau. Gold epaulets and a yellow waist sash were

worn with this uniform. In service dress the coat was the double-breasted tunic, the trousers were dark blue with red stripes, the Austrian cap replaced the chapeau, and shoulder knots were worn in place of epaulets.

Insignia of rank was worn by generals upon their epaulets or shoulder pieces; a lieutenant general having three gold stars thereon and a major general, two. Officers of cavalry had their rank designated by means of a knot of braid on the sleeve which extended from the cuff to a point midway between the elbow and the shoulder.

Colonel	Five gold stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	Three gold and two silver stripes.
Major	Four gold stripes.
Captain	Three gold stripes.
First Lieutenant	Two gold stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One gold stripe.

Infantry, artillery and staff corps officers wore the insignia of rank upon the collar in the form of gold stars upon a colored field. Field officers had a band of gold on the front and bottom of their collar field, the collar of captains and subalterns being without this ornament.

Colonel	Three stars.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars.
Major	One star.
Captain	Three stars.
First Lieutenant	Two stars.
Second Lieutenant	One star.

Rank of non-commissioned officers was indicated by means of chevrons worn point upward, directly above the cuff.

Sergeant Major ..... Two gold stripes.
Sergeant ..... One gold stripe.
Corporal ..... Two yellow stripes.
Lance Corporal ..... One yellow stripe.

The troops of heroic Belgium when they threw themselves across the path of the Hunnish invader found these uniforms illy adapted for the conditions of modern warfare, but their hearts were stout, and under the leadership of their gallant king, they put up a defence which sadly disarranged the plans of the German general staff and won for themselves and their country an undying fame in the annals of the world.

Fiercely contesting every foot of the way, the Belgian army was pressed back by overwhelming numbers, until only a corner of their dearly beloved country remained in their possession, but from this corner they refused to be dislodged and after four years of awful struggle they again entered their capital in triumph.

After the fall of Antwerp the Belgian army was reorganized and outfitted anew. All of the ornamental dress of peace times was discarded and the new uniform was drab in color and French in cut and was eminently serviceable. The coat had a standing collar and four patch pockets. The cap was of the British type. The Sam Browne belt with strap over right shoulder was worn by officers.

Insignia of rank, which was standard for all branches of the service, was worn on the collar by commissioned officers, and upon the cuff by non-commissioned officers.

General of Division. Three gold stars in the form of a triangle with two vertical stripes in front, and a design representing lightning in the rear. The collar field was edged all around with gold braid.

General of Brigade. Same insignia except that there is only one vertical stripe in front of the stars.

Colonel. A nearly triangular collar field without gold braid, having three gold stars arranged two above and one below (the opposite arrangement from that of a general), and a small, horizontal, blunt-pointed crescent below, of the same metal.

Lieutenant Colonel. Two stars and a crescent.

Major. One star and a crescent.

Commandant. Three gold stars without the crescent.

Captain. Same collar field as that of a colonel without the crescent. Three stars, two of gold and one of silver.

First Lieutenant. Two gold stars.

Second Lieutenant. One gold star.

Adjutant. One silver star.

Sergeant Major. Three stripes around the cuff.

First Sergeant. Two stripes.

Sergeant. One stripe.

Corporal. One stripe half the width of that of a sergeant. All of these stripes were of gold.

The decorations of the Belgian army were the Order of Leopold and the Croix de Guerre. The medal of the Order of Leopold was a white enameled Maltese cross surrounded by a wreath of green and surmounted by a golden crown. In the center of the cross was the Belgian lion in gold upon a blue field, enclosed in a circle of red. The ribbon was red without stripes.

The Croix de Guerre was of bronze and nearly the same in design as that of the French except that it was surmounted by a crown. The ribbon was red with green stripes.

Courtesy of the Minister of Defense.

COMMANDANT. BELGIAN ARMY. WORLD WAR. SERVICE UNIFORM.

Diplomatic

The uniforms of the Belgian Diplomatic Corps are of a shade of dark blue called "Royal." The coat, of swallow-tailed type, is closed at the breast has a standing collar and a single row of gilt buttons with the royal crown. The breeches and stockings are white and the low shoes black. Long blue trousers with a gold stripe are sometimes worn in place of the breeches.

The chapeau is the French type, with plume, gold cord, and national cockade.

A pearl handled, straight bladed sword is worn.

The overcoat is dark blue with turn down collar and two rows of gold buttons. In its place a dark blue cape with turn down collar is sometimes worn.

Insignia of rank in the form of gold embroidery upon the coat. Ambassadors and Ministers have embroidery on the breast, the collar, the cuff and around the edge of the coat. The pockets also have wide embroidery. The chapeau has a white plume, and ambassadors wear a girdle of blue and gold. The Counsellors of Legation have embroidery on the collar and cuffs, and narrow embroidery upon the pockets. Their chapeau has black plumes. Secretaries have the same type of uniform but with different embroidery upon the pockets. Attachés have the same type of uniform but without embroidery upon the pockets.

Police

The Belgian police wear a dark blue uniform with a straight-sided cap ornamented with silver braid and having a cockade in front near the top. The tunic is double breasted with standing collar edged with silver,

with two rows of seven silver buttons. It also has dark blue shoulder pieces edged with silver secured at each end with small silver buttons. The trousers are without stripe. The cap has two circular stripes of silver around the base and one vertical stripe at front, rear, and on either side. The men and the lower grades of officers wear their individual numbers in silver at the front of the base of the cap. The lower stripe on officer's caps is wide. The belt is black with a square, silver buckle, with it is worn black holster of closed type, holding revolver. Officers have a straight-bladed sword, attached to the belt by a frog and worn in rear of the holster. The overcoat for both officers and men is dark blue, double breasted, with two rows of silver buttons, and a detachable cape with hood. Silver numbers are worn on either side of the collar of both the tunic and overcoat by the men and the lower grades of officers.

The different grades of Belgium's police force are indicated by the ornamentation on the collar, and in the case of officers by silver knot on the sleeves.

Agent Special Principal	Two gold stars. No numbers.
Agent Special	One gold star. No numbers.
Agent Inspector Principal	Two silver stars, placed before the numbers.
Agent Inspector	One silver star placed before the numbers.
Agent Brigadier	One white metal star placed before the number.

The collars of the tunics of officers have two rows of silver embroidery around the edge; those of the men a single row.

Agents special have a double oval of gold, on each sleeve extending from the cuff to the elbow; inspectors

Courtesy of the Commissioner of Police. Brussels.

INSPECTOR OF POLICE. BELGIAN. FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

have a similar knot in silver. The agent special principal has a double Austrian knot in gold. In full dress he wears a cocked hat and a sash.

With the overcoat, insignia of rank is worn on the front of the turn down collar, above the numbers. With this garment the sword is passed through a slit in the left side, the hilt being outside and the scabbard inside.

THE NETHERLANDS

Army

The uniforms of the army of the Netherlands are mostly dark blue in color, although the jager battalions are garbed in green and the infantry have light blue trousers. The head-dress is the cocked hat for general officers; the shako for infantry and heavy artillery; and the busby for cavalry and field artillery. The hussars, which constitute the only class of troops of the cavalry arm, have the single-breasted, braided coat, and the field artillery have a somewhat similar jacket only shorter and more heavily braided across the breast. The coat of officers and men, except in these branches of the service, is double breasted. A single-breasted blouse with outside pockets constitutes the service coat for all grades and branches of the army. The jagers have a yellow welt on their trousers, other troops a red one. Generals have a double scarlet stripe. Both officers and men of the cavalry and field artillery have a black leather sabretache. The sword belt is worn under the coat and officers, when in full dress, have an orange colored sash around the waist. General officers wear epaulets of gold, and the

collar and cuffs of the coat are embroidered with gold oak leaves. Upon the epaulets a lieutenant general has three silver stars and a major general two. In service rig, epaulets are not worn and rank is displayed upon the collar; a lieutenant general two gold and two silver stars. For all grades below that of general officers the badge of rank is worn upon a collar field which extends to the shoulder and is gold for field officers and staff officers of that rank, and red for captains and subalterns.

Colonel	Three silver stars.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars.
Major	One star.
Captain	Three silver stars.
First Lieutenant	Two stars.
Second Lieutenant	One star.

Grenadier officers wear their insignia of rank on gold shoulder knots.

Rank when in full dress is further shown by a sort of gold helmet cord, called the schulter-quasten, which passes under the right arm, falls to the waist line, crosses the breast and is attached to the left shoulder by the cavalry and artillery and to the right shoulder by the infantry. At the end of this cord are gold tassels, the type of fringe differing according to rank.

Colonel	Four gold tassels.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two silver and two gold tassels.
Major	Three gold tassels.
Captain	Two gold tassels.
First Lieutenant	Three gold tassels of longer and thinner fringe.
Second Lieutenant	Two tassels.

Courtesy of the War Minister.

GRENADIER OFFICERS. NETHERLANDS ARMY. FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

Warrant officers have a red collar field and one silver button; non-commissioned officers wear chevrons' point upwards, directly above the cuff.

Sergeant Major	Two gold stripes.
Sergeant	One gold stripe.
Corporal	Two yellow stripes.

The uniforms of the army of Holland underwent no important changes during the World War although her troops were used extensively in guarding her frontiers.

CHAPTER XX

DENMARK—SWITZERLAND

Denmark

Army

DARK and light blue constitute the general color scheme of the uniforms of Danish soldiers. In the infantry the coats are of the former color, the trousers of the latter; in the cavalry the dress is light blue throughout, while in the artillery both the coat and trousers are dark blue. With the exception of the hussars, who wear the customary jacket, braided with white, the coats of officers are double breasted, faced down the left side with red and having a standing collar of the same color. The coats of the men are single breasted. They were formerly double breasted. The undress coat is brown. A grey single-breasted service uniform is worn by all branches of the army. In full dress the head covering for generals and officers of the general staff is a cocked hat; for infantry, hussars and artillery it is the shako; for dragoons the steel helmet. The trouser stripe of general officers is yellow; of infantry and hussars white; of dragoons and artillery red. The sword belt is worn attached to a white leather belt, which passes over the left shoulder. Hussars also have the sabretache. The undress cap of the Austrian model is light blue for in-

fantry and dark blue for artillery. Enlisted men of the cavalry have a light blue cap with white trimmings, which in form resembles that worn by British Highland regiments. Officers of cavalry wear the same cap as do those of infantry. The undress and service caps of all officers have rank stripes, those of generals being gold and of other officers, silver. The service cap for all officers and men is grey-green. The overcoat is grey, of ulster form. Insignia of rank in full dress is displayed upon shoulder knots; in service rig it is worn on the collar.

Dress Insignia. *General Officers.* A shoulder knot of gold cord with large five-pointed, silver stars; general three; lieutenant general two; major general one.

Field Officers and Staff Officers of that Rank. A silver knot with medium gold stars; colonel three; lieutenant-colonel two. The grade of major does not exist in the Danish army.

Line Officers and Staff Officers of that Rank. A knot composed of two strands of silver with a red strand between and small gold stars; captains three, first-lieutenant two, second lieutenant one. In service uniform stars of rank are worn upon the turn down collar of the coat and the overcoat, the former having an edging, and double striped gorget patch of red. Previous to the adoption of the present regulations captains and lieutenats wore gold buttons in place of stars, and officers below the rank of general, in service dress had gold stripes around the cuff, the top stripe having a curl like those of many naval officers. A colonel had six stripes, a lieutenant colonel five, a captain three and lieutenants two, and one respectively.

In full dress non-commissioned officers wear chevrons

of silver, sergeants wearing a chevron above each cuff and corporals a small one, point upward, above the elbow. A staff sergeant has three stripes and a disk; a sergeant three stripes; a senior corporal two stripes and a disk, a corporal two stripes, and a lance corporal one stripe.

With the service uniform sergeants wear a narrow shoulder piece of grey, edged with red and displaying gold buttons; a staff sergeant having three, a senior sergeant two, and a sergeant one. Corporals of the three classes wear small red chevrons above the cuff.

There are some exceptions to these uniforms notably the dress uniform of the Life Guard which consists of a scarlet-breasted tunic, with light blue collar and cuffs, light blue trousers with white stripe and a bearskin headdress. With this uniform white cross belts and no waist belt are worn. The Gendarmes who constitute a part of the army wear a light blue uniform, faced with white. Their head covering is the shako, mounted men having a red pompon and others a white one.

Officers of the non-combatant part of the army, such as surgeons, formerly wore a shoulder strap, similar in form to that used in the United States Army, having a gold border and a black field, upon which gold stars were displayed according to rank. The uniform of this part of the army was dark blue throughout, and its headdress was the chapeau.

Navy

Danish naval uniforms are dark blue. Officers have full dress, dress and service, all of the British type. The full dress consists of a double-breasted swallow-tail

coat with standing collar; trousers with gold stripe; cocked hat, gold sword belt and epaulets. The coat does not have the slash. Dress comprises a frock coat with turn down collar, open lapels, plain trousers, a cocked hat, epaulets and a black sword belt. A white standing collar and a black bow tie are worn with this dress. Service dress is composed of a double-breasted sack coat, plain trousers and a cap; with same collar and tie as for dress. Officers also have a white service uniform.

The cocked hat of officers has a red and white cockade and a gold strap, and in the case of flag officers a black plume along the top. The edges are plain. On the front of the cap is a device of a gold anchor on a red ground, surrounded by gold wreath, with gold and red crown above.

Epaulets are of gold and bear the following devices in silver:

Admiral	Crown and three stars.
Vice Admiral	Crown and two stars.
Rear Admiral	Crown and one star.
Commander	Crown, star and anchor.
Commander Captain	Crown and anchor.
Senior Captain	Anchor.
Captain	Crown, star and anchor.
Captain-Lieutenant	Star and anchor.
Lieutenant	Anchor.

The epaulets of the three lowest grades of officers are of dull gold, those of all other officers being of bright gold. The anchor worn by all except flag officers is on the pad, the other marks on the strap. Warrant officers wear epaulets of dull gold with crown, rose and anchor, or rose and anchor, according to their class.

Insignia of rank is worn on the cuffs of blue coats

and upon the blue shoulder pieces of the white coat. Deck officers have the curl, other officers straight stripes with colored stripes between them.

Admiral	Three broad stripes with a narrow one above.
Vice Admiral	Two broad stripes, one narrow above and one below.
Rear Admiral	One broad stripe, two narrow below, one above.
Commander	Four narrow stripes.
Senior Captain	One medium and two narrow stripes.
Captain	Three narrow stripes.
Captain-Lieutenant	Two narrow, with one half width stripe between.
Lieutenant (1st Class)	Two narrow stripes.
Lieutenant (2nd Class)	One narrow stripe.

Engineer officers have red stripes between their rank stripes and medical officers light blue ones. All except deck officers wear the device of their corps in gold above the rank stripes; engineers wearing a crossed anchor and propeller and surgeons a crossed anchor and caduceus. Warrant officers wear broken stripes, according to grade.

Chief petty officers wear a double-breasted sack coat, plain trousers, and a cap with gold anchor on red medallion. Their rank insignia is a gold three stripe chevron worn point upward on the cuff. In the case of other than those of the deck force, colored branch stripes are worn between the rank stripes. They are divided into three classes, the first class wearing two small gold buttons above the chevron, and the second class, one button. With the white uniform these rating marks are worn on the blue shoulder piece. Other petty

officers wear two or one stripe gold chevron form rating marks above the elbow, point upward, with their branch mark below.

Sailors when in full dress wear a blouse with light blue collar having three white stripes, wide trousers and a vizorless cap. The blue service is the same except that the collar is dark blue and plain. The white uniform is similar to that of the British service.

Diplomatic

The uniform of the Diplomatic Corps is dark blue trimmed with gold. The coat is of the swallow-tailed type, buttoned from neck to waist with nine gold buttons and having black velvet collar and cuff ornamented with gold embroidery. The pocket flaps also have gold ornamentation. Trousers are dark blue with gold stripe and the head covering is a chapeau with large red and white cockade and a gold strap. A narrow straight-bladed sword is worn with this uniform, the belt being under the coat. The uniform is practically the same for all grades of the diplomatic and consular services. In hot climates consular officers are permitted to wear a white uniform, the coat being single breasted and secured with nine buttons. Trousers are plain, and either a white cap or helmet may be worn. A consular general has three gold stars on the cuff, a consul two and vice consul one.

SWITZERLAND

Army

The Swiss have always ranked high as soldiers, combining high courage with excellent discipline, and besides

defending their own country successfully against invaders have served with distinction in foreign armies. The immortal Swiss Guard of France who died in the defence of a weak monarch, and whose last stand is commemorated by the Lion of Lucerne, affords a striking example of the bravery and loyalty of the soldiers of this little country of mighty mountains, pleasant valleys and fearless men.

During the Middle Ages it was the custom of many Swiss troops to wear a white cross, either on the breast or the sleeve and this may be said to be the earliest national insignia. Their favorite weapons were the two handed sword, the pike, and the cross bow. Their dress and equipment was that of the period, knights and men at arms wearing complete armor and footmen being more lightly equipped. Owing to the mountainous condition of the country, infantry was the predominant arm.

In the seventeenth century we find the Swiss troops wearing the single-breasted frock coat with knee breeches and the wide-brimmed hat, and in the following century the cutaway and the cocked hat. The early part of the nineteenth century saw the cocked hat replaced by the shako. In the early part of the century the swallow-tail replaced the cutaway, to be superseded later by the frock, which was later transformed into the tunic, nearly all of these coats being double breasted. Dark blue was the color of the infantry and green that of the rifles. A brassard of red with a white cross in the center was worn on the left arm.

During the World War Switzerland mobilized her army to guard her frontiers.

General officers had a double-breasted dark blue tunic with red standing collar dark blue breeches with red

stripe and black boots. Their head-dress was a low shako with a band of gold around the top and three stripes of the same around the base. At the top of the front of the shako was a red and white cockade surmounted by a small yellow pompon. In full dress they wore a red and white sash with white tassels around the waist. The cavalry had a double-breasted green tunic for full dress and a single-breasted sack of the same color for service. Their breeches were of a darker shade than the coat and of a rather drabish color. Their boots were black and the head-dress a plumed shako. The rest of the army were uniformed in dark blue the dress coat being a double-breasted tunic and the service coat a sack with four unpatched pockets having buttoned flaps. All service coats were fastened with concealed buttons, and had a standing collar with a gorget patch. Trousers were dark blue and had a red welt for both officers and men of all branches of the service. The usual head-dress was the shako which was worn with both dress and service, but a cap of the French model was worn to some extent. The front of the shako bore the arm of service badge (crossed rifles, cannon, etc.) above which was a cockade and a small pompon and below the regimental number. The colors of the cockade and pompon differed according to arm of service and regiment.

The sword was a straight-bladed saber, having a knuckle bow guard without branches, a steel scabbard, and a red and white sword knot, worn just above the hilt. The sword belt was worn beneath the coat, but the sword was hung in such a manner that it did not drag on the ground and therefore did not have to be carried in the left hand.

Insignia of rank was worn on the shoulders by officers

and on the sleeve by non-commissioned officers. The type of shoulder piece for officers differed according to grade but the number and arrangement of stars was the same as that now in use. Non-commissioned officers wore a yellow seam to seam, chevron, point upward, on the cuff; a sergeant having two stripes, and a corporal one.

In 1917, Switzerland adopted a new uniform for her troops which she has retained ever since. The color of the uniform is field grey for all branches of the service. The coat is a single-breasted sack with visible buttons and a standing collar. The trousers and breeches are of the same color as the coat and have welt of service facing. The head-dress is the kepi with which a small pompon is worn. These pompons are black for generals, general staff and engineers dark red for infantry, scarlet for artillery, and blue for the medical corps.

Arm of service facings are as follows:

Generals and General Staff	Black.
Infantry	Dark green.
Cavalry	Yellow.
Artillery	Dark red.
Engineers	Dark maroon.
Medical	Blue.

Insignia of rank is worn on the collar by commissioned officers and on the cuff by non-commissioned officers. All officers have a gorget patch of arm of service color upon which insignia is worn. General officers have gold edging on the top and front of the patch with a branch of gold oak leaves in the center also of gold. Against the oak leaves a lieutenant general has two silver stars, a major general one, and a brigadier general none.

Field officers have an edging of gold on the front and

top of the gorget patch and silver stars of rank; a colonel having three, two in front and one in rear, a lieutenant colonel two, and a major one. Captains and lieutenants have a plain gorget patch and stars of rank also of silver, a captain having three, a first lieutenant two, and a second lieutenant one. A warrant officer has a single star without a gorget patch.

Non-commissioned officers wear chevrons of gold on the cuff, point upward, which do not extend quite from seam to seam; a sergeant having two stripes and a corporal one. Staff sergeants wear a cross enclosed in a wreath, also of gold, above the chevron.

Arm of service badges worn on the front of the head dress are as follows:

Infantry	Crossed rifles.
Cavalry	Cross against eight-pointed star.
Artillery	Crossed cannon.
Machine Gunners	Crossed machine guns.
Engineer	Crossed axes.
Flying	Winged propeller.
Balloon	Winged anchor.
Telegraph	Lightning.

CHAPTER XXI

GERMANY

Army

THE recent German empire, a confederation of separate kingdoms, of which the King of Prussia was emperor, did not come into existence until 1871, the first emperor being crowned at Versailles, while his troops were besieging Paris. Before the creation of the German empire, the soldiers of the various kingdoms wore the uniforms of their separate states and these differed so greatly that any attempt at a description of them is impossible in a work of this sort.

Prussia, as the largest Germanic State, naturally set the fashion in military dress for her smaller neighbors, but each little kingdom and duchy varied the dress of their troops to suit their own individual tastes.

Badges of rank were not worn in the Prussian army until 1808, although some attempt had been made to distinguish officers from men before that time. In 1762 all the cavalry had white plumes on their hats, and as a mark of rank it was ordered that officers' plumes should have roots of black feathers, while those of non-commissioned officers should have black tips. Bavaria seems to have been ahead of Prussia in the matter of insignia of rank, for in 1774 her officers wore the epaulet and gorget and about 1793 her War Minister devised

a system of insignia in which rank was indicated by the buttons of the breast facings.

About 1808 the shako became the head-dress of all Prussian troops, except cuirassiers and ulhans, and rank badges were placed upon the officers' shoulder pieces which five years later became converted into epaulets. The spiked helmet was introduced by the Prussians in 1843 but as late as 1860 the infantry of many of the smaller kingdoms continued to wear the shako. In the German Army, from the Franco-Prussian to the World War, dark blue was the general color of the uniform of the infantry and artillery and light blue of the cavalry, although there are many exceptions to this rule. Except for some branches of the cavalry, and the jager, or rifle regiments, the spiked helmet was the universal head-dress for all arms of the service. The Guard Corps, dragoons, and some regiments of field artillery had plumes. Jagers wore the shako, hussars the busby and uhlans the lancer helmet, the top of which was shaped like a mortar board. The coats of both officers and men, other than those of uhlans and hussars, were single breasted and not ornamented with braid. The collar and cuffs were usually red for the infantry, and black for the artillery, although many regiments had different colored facings. Infantry and artillery trousers were dark blue, the latter being plain and the former having a narrow red stripe. Uhlans had a double-breasted coat, the breast of which was of different color from that of the coat; and trousers to match the coat, usually without a stripe. Most of the coats were dark blue, the facings being of red, yellow, white or light blue, according to regiments. The hussars had a single-breasted coat, braided across the breast with five rows of gold or silver

braid and their trousers displayed a wider stripe than those of the infantry. The coats of the different regiments varied greatly in color but most of the trousers were light blue with yellow or white stripes, to match the breast facings. Insignia of rank for officers was in the form of shoulder knots or epaulets. Officers below the grade of major wore shoulder knots, all other officers epaulets. Shoulder knots were formed of half-moon shaped pieces of gold or silver embroidery (according to regiment) inclosing a cloth field of the color of the army corps to which the regiment belonged. On the field was displayed the regimental number and the insignia of rank. Epaulets for officers, other than generals, were of the same design as that of the shoulder knot, with the addition of gold or silver fringe. The epaulets of general officers were of silver bullion. Rank badges of the different grades were as follows:

General Field Marshal	Two gold crossed batons.
Colonel General	Three gold stars.
General of Infantry or Cavalry	Two gold stars.
Lieutenant General	One gold star.
Major General	Blank epaulet.
Colonel	Two gold stars.
Lieutenant Colonel	One gold star.
Major	Blank field.
Captain	Two gold stars.
First Lieutenant	One gold star.
Second Lieutenant	Blank field.

The sword belt was worn under the coat, and officers, when in full dress, wore a silver sash around the waist, tied on the left side.

Non-commissioned officers displayed the insignia of

their rank upon the collar of the coat, the grades being distinguished in the following manner:

Sergeant	A stripe of gold or silver lace extending around the top of the collar and two large buttons, worn one on either side of the collar, directly above the shoulder.
Corporal	A stripe of gold or silver lace, no buttons.
Lance Corporal.	Two small buttons worn in the same manner as those of a sergeant, plain collar.
Musicians	Overhanging wings on the top of their sleeves, those of sergeants being fringed with silver or gold.

When Germany proclaimed "Der Tag" and, disregarding solemn treaties, international law, and the rights of humanity, started out to conquer the world, her armies were better equipped than those of any other power. Her general staff deemed success assured and failure impossible, and yet she failed, and government "of the people, by the people and for the people" did not perish from off the face of the earth.

For many years previous to the war, Germany had been experimenting in field uniforms, endeavoring to secure one which would be best adapted to her purpose. In 1906 grey-green was accepted as the color and uniforms were manufactured in sufficient quantities to outfit the entire army, but were not issued until 1914. These first uniforms, although of one standard color, followed the cut of the dress uniform, and were single or double breasted, according to the arm of the service.

The original head-dress was also retained, but was covered with grey-green cloth. When the helmet, busby or shako was not worn, officers wore a vizored cap and

men one without a vizor, both being of service dress color.

Epaulets were discarded by officers and distinguishing badges transferred to a shoulder knot which was without stiffening. Shoulder knots of captains and lieutenants were not so wide as those of other officers, and were composed of four straight stripes of silver braid, interwoven with silk of the color of their kingdom, so as to appear like a number of small, single-striped pointed chevrons. A gold button was worn at the end nearest the collar and the badges of rank and number of the regiment were displayed in gilt.

The kingdom color of Prussia was black, Bavaria, light blue, Saxony, pale green, Wurtemburg and Hesse, red, and Mecklenburg, gold, blue and red.

The shoulder knot of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors was shaped like those of our officers and was of silver braid interwoven with small bands of the kingdom color. Badges of rank and regimental number were displayed upon it in gilt.

The shoulder knot of general officers was of the same size and design as that of a colonel, except that each band of silver and silk braid was edged on either side with gold, and in the case of a field marshal, the crossed batons were of silver. Badges of rank were in gold.

Devices indicating degrees of rank formerly worn upon the epaulet remained unchanged. Collar insignia of non-commissioned officers remained as before.

Some slight changes were made in the form of the shoulder knots of officers during the latter part of the war, but the general arrangement of rank was not altered.

During the latter part of the war, also, all coats

Official photograph by U. S. Signal Corps.

OFFICERS. GERMAN ARMY. WORLD WAR.

became single breasted and of a universal pattern without regard to arm of service. The dress coat had a row of visible dull brass or nickel buttons, while the blouse was fastened with concealed buttons, or hooks. With these coats shoulder pieces were worn by the men upon which the regimental number or staff device was displayed. The following table indicated the arrangement of the shoulder piece:

Arm of Service	*Cloth*	*Edging*	*Badge or Number*
Infantry	Grey-green	White	Red
Jager	Grey-green	Light green	Red
Cuirassiers	White	Regimental	Yellow
Dragoons	Cornflower blue	Regimental	Red
Hussars	Special	Regimental	Yellow or White
Lancers	Scarlet	Regimental	Yellow
Mounted Jagers	Light green	Regimental	Red
Artillery (Mounted)	Scarlet	None	Yellow
Artillery (Foot)	Yellow	None	Red
Pioneers	Black	Scarlet	Red
Communcation	Light grey	None	Red
Medical	Dark blue	Cornflower blue	Yellow
Stretcher Bearers	Crimson	None	Yellow
Train	Cyanine blue	None	Red

There were certain exceptions to these general regulations in the cases of special regiments.

Collar patches were worn on either side of the collar by most troops the form and color differing greatly according to arm of service and regiment. Most of those worn by the infantry had a scarlet center and white stripes; those of the cavalry scarlet, or blue, with white or yellow stripes; of the artillery black with yellow stripes; of the pioneers, black with white stripes.

The overcoat for all branches of the service was a grey-green ulster. Officers wore the knots of their rank

upon the shoulders and enlisted men the facing of the arm of service to which they belonged. Both single- and double-breasted overcoats were worn during the war.

During the second year of the war, the Germans adopted the steel helmet for all their troops in place of the former head covering. This helmet differed in form from any of those worn by the allied troops in that it was higher in the crown and came down further in back than in front; a peaked service cap was prescribed for enlisted men when the helmet was not worn, but does not appear to have come into general use.

Leather equipment and boots were usually black. German officers did not wear the supporting sword belt strap on the right shoulder which was worn by allied officers.

The chief decoration of the German army was the Iron Cross, a black cross-shaped medal with a silver border, suspended from a black ribbon edged with white. This was conferred upon both officers and men. With the field uniform, the medal was not worn but the ribbon was passed through a buttonhole of the coat over the chest.

The German Republic retained grey-green as the color for the uniforms of its troops, making changes in the cut, facings, and insignia of rank. The coat is now a single-breasted sack for both officers and men, with seven silver buttons, four patch pockets and a stand and fall collar. Breeches are worn by all ranks; officers wearing either black riding boots or puttees, and men spiral grey-green, or black leather puttees. A wide-topped cap with a black vizor and strap, and a device in front composed of a gilt medallion showing a black spread eagle, surrounded by a silver wreath, is the head

covering for both officers and men. A cockade of dark blue with a white circle in the center, is worn on the upper part of the cap above the device on the band. The edge of the upper part of the cap and the top and bottom of the band have a welt of the arm of service color, the band being of a lighter shade of grey-green. The overcoat is a double-breasted ulster. Some waist belts are tan and others black, all having a plain buckle.

All coats, except overcoats, have a gorget patch on either side of the collar. In the case of general officers this is in the form of a special device in gold, for officers of the general staff it is of silver, for other officers and for enlisted men, it is oblong in form, edged with a darker shade of grey-green with a similar stripe extending lengthwise down its center with a stripe of arm of service color above and below the central stripe.

Arm of service colors are as follows:

Infantry	White.
Cavalry	Yellow.
Pioneer	Black.
Jager	Green.
Artillery	Red.
Medical	Corn blue.
Transport	Light blue.
Veterinary	Carmine.

The devices shown upon the shoulder knots of officers remained unchanged but the form of the knot was somewhat altered. Captains and lieutenants now have a strap form of knot composed of eight plain strands of silver braid, edged on the outside with arm of service color, and fastened with a silver button. Field officers have a knot of twisted silver, similar in form to that worn by

our officers upon a cloth of their service facing. General officers have a knot similar in form to that of field officers of silver edged with gold also upon a cloth of service facing. Their stars are silver. Regimental officers wear the number of their regiment in gold upon the knot, and staff officers their corps device. Under officers, a grade higher than that of sergeant, wear a shoulder piece of grey-green with a wide border of silver and an edging of service color with regimental number or staff device in the center in silver. An oberfeldwebel wears in addition two silver stars, and a feldwebel one silver star. An unterfeldwebel, whose grade approximates that of sergeant, has no star. A corporal, first class, wears a three-stripe silver chevron in the middle of the upper sleeve; a corporal, two stripes, and a lance corporal one stripe. Officers have a silver sword knot; enlisted men of the cavalry a silver one of a different type and of the infantry one of white, the part nearest the fringed end being of a different color for each company in a regiment. Unmounted troops wear this sword knot with their bayonet.

NAVY

German naval uniforms are dark blue for winter and white for summer. The officers have no swallow tailed coat such as is worn in our navy, their full dress coat being a double-breasted frock with standing collar ornamented with gold lace and having turned back lapels of branch of service color edged with gold and fastened to the collar at the top. A cocked hat, dark blue trousers with gold lace stripe, gold sword belt, cut and thrust

sword with gilt mountings, leather scabbard and silver sword knot are worn with this coat. Also gold epaulets, or gold or silver knots according to rank. The form of the knot being similar to that used in the army. The coat lapels of deck officers are white.

The dress uniform consists of a double-breasted frock coat with turn down collar and plain lapels, and plain dark blue trousers. With it are worn a cap with device in front enclosed in wreath, white shirt, white collar with turned back points, black bow tie, and shoulder knots. The blue and the white service uniforms are similar in cut to those worn in the British navy. With the white coats blue shoulder pieces are worn. With all other coats gold rank stripes are worn around the cuff, the grades being marked as follows:

Admiral	One broad and three narrow stripes.
Vice Admiral	One broad and two narrow stripes.
Rear Admiral	One broad and one narrow stripe.
Captain	Four stripes.
Commander	Three stripes.
Senior Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Junior Lieutenant	One stripe.
Sub Lieutenant	One narrower stripe.

Deck officers before Germany became a republic, wore a crown above their rank stripes and other officers had bands of different colors between the stripes; engineers wearing black, gunnery and torpedo, dark grey, medical dark blue, and paymasters light blue.

A dirk is sometimes worn in place of the sword. Officers also have a mess uniform, a double-breasted overcoat, and a long boat cape; all of dark blue.

Enlisted men wear a blue, or white cap, with a ribbon

around the base and a small red, white, and black cockade directly above the center of it; a blue shirt and trousers or a white shirt and trousers. A black necker-scarf, tied in a knot without flowing ends, is worn with all types of uniforms.

Petty officers wear a rating mark on the left arm above the elbow. A boatswain's mate wears an erect foul anchor; a gunner's mate a vertical plain anchor with two crossed cannon; a machinist's mate an anchor and gear wheel with one stripe chevron below, a surgeon's mate crossed anchor, serpent and staff with chevron below; a quartermaster crossed anchors with chevron below. All of these are gold. The marks for the lower ratings are either yellow or red.

Prior to the World War the marines, who are a part of the navy, and are divided into infantry and artillery, wore a blue uniform faced with white. Their head-dress was a shako with a red plume. The tunic for both officers and men was single breasted, with gilt buttons, and piped around the collar and down the front edge with white. Epaulets, or shoulder knots, were worn with this coat, by officers, and white shoulder pieces by enlisted men. The trousers were dark blue and the shoes black. Insignia of rank was the same as that of the army.

The service uniform was grey-green similar in cut to that of the army; the officers having a coat with concealed buttons and a vizored cap; and the men a coat with gilt buttons and a vizorless cap. In hot weather both officers and men wore khaki, and a helmet of the same color.

The marines of the German Republic wear a grey-green uniform which is practically the same as that of the army.

Diplomatic Corps

No uniforms are prescribed for the members of the Diplomatic Corps of the German Republic and the author has been unable to secure any authoritative data regarding those of the German Empire.

CHAPTER XXII

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Army

FEW, if any countries had a greater diversity in uniforms than did this dual kingdom, prior to the World War. Formed as it was of people sprung from a widely dissimilar stock, the dress of its troops varied almost as much as did the character of its population, and no colors could be said to be standard. Dark and light blue, red, white, green, grey and brown were all seen in uniforms, while head-dresses varied from the shako to the fez.

Generals had two distinct dress and undress uniforms, known as Austrian and Hungarian. In the former uniform the coat was white for full dress and grey for undress; both being double breasted; in the latter uniform, the coat was scarlet for full dress and grey for undress. Both Hungarian coats were braided across the breast Hussar fashion, and with the full dress, an extra Hussar jacket of white trimmed with brown fur was worn over the left shoulder. Trousers were red with two gold stripes for Austrian full dress, dark grey with broad red stripe for undress; red with gold stripe and gold embroidered front for Hungarian full dress and dark grey with red stripe for undress. The head-dress with the Austrian uniform was the cocked hat surmounted with

a falling plume of green feathers. A red busby with a white erect plume went with the Hungarian full dress and a shako with the undress. Hussar boots with ornamented tops were worn with the Hungarian uniform, which was in every way an extremely rich dress. Perhaps the most striking uniform in the army was that of the Hungarian Life Guard. It was scarlet, of Hussar cut, heavily braided across the breast, on the cuffs, and on the front and sides of the breeches with silver. On the head was a black busby with blue bag and white plume, while over the left shoulder was worn a magnificent leopard skin. Truly it would be difficult to surpass this uniform for gorgeousness. Most of the higher officers connected with staff departments had a double-breasted coat reaching to the crotch, long tight-fitting trousers and a cocked hat with a green feather plume.

Chief of General Staff	Dark green coat, blue grey trousers.
Adjutant General	Dark green coat and trousers.
Assistant Adjutant General	Dark green coat, blue grey trousers.
Artillery Inspector General	Dark reddish brown coat, light blue trousers.
Quartermaster General	Light blue coat, blue grey trousers.
Auditor General	White coat, light blue trousers.

All of the above were Austrian full dress uniforms. The trousers except in the case of Assistant Adjutant General had a broad gold stripe with a narrow red one extending down its center. Undress trousers had a broad red stripe, with two narrow black ones down the center. The cap was worn in place of the cocked hat when not in full dress. Austrian and Hungarian infantry both wore the shako, with full dress, and a soft-topped, vizored, light blue cap when in service rig. Their coats were dark blue and their trousers light blue. Hungarian

troops of this branch of the service had an ornamental knot of yellow braid upon the front of their trousers, extending from the waistband halfway to the knee. Jagers wore a light green uniform faced with dark green, their head-dress being a hat with a bunch of cock's feathers upon the left side. Dragoons had a light blue, single-breasted coat, red trousers and a steel helmet surmounted by a cock's comb of the same metal. Hussars had both light and dark blue coats, braided with yellow, and red trousers ornamented with the knot. Their head-dress was the shako.

Uhlans wore a light blue, single-breasted coat with red collar and cuffs, red trousers, and lancer helmets. The undress cap for all cavalry was red in color and without a vizor. Artillery had reddish brown coats, light blue trousers and the shako. The head-dress of all Bosnian troops was the red fez. Infantry had light blue uniforms faced with red and artillery brown coats faced with light blue, and red trousers.

The overcoat for nearly all arms of the service was a double-breasted, brown ulster.

Insignia of rank was the same for both Austrian and Hungarian troops and consisted of an arrangement of stars worn upon the collar of the coat. Generals had a red collar, embroidered all around in gold.

Field Marshal .....A special form of embroidery, no device.
General .....Three silver stars, two below and one above.
Lieutenant General .Two silver stars arranged diagonally.
Major General ....One silver star.

The collars of field officers, and of staff officers of the same relative rank, were of gold or silver according to branch of service and had stars of the opposite metal.

Colonel .....Three stars.
Lieutenant Colonel .....Two stars.
Major .....One star.

The collars of captains and subalterns were without gold or silver braid. Captains wore three gold or silver stars, first lieutenants two and second lieutenants one. In service uniforms, stars were displayed upon a field which extended from the front of the collar to the line of the shoulder, the remainder of the collar being of the color of the coat. Staff sergeants had a band of gold or silver around the bottom of the collar and three celluloid stars. Sergeants omitted the band but wore the same number of stars. Corporals had the same collar as that of a sergeant and two stars.

Sword belts were worn under the coat by all officers, the sword being allowed to hang from two supporting slings. Gold sashes passed around the waist and tied on the left side were worn by infantry officers when in full dress. Generals also had the gold sash, although in some cases it was worn over the shoulder. Officers of uhlans, dragoons and artillery had the dispatch-pouch and belt in place of the sash. The sword was a straight-bladed saber with a plain knuckle bow guard. The sword knot was gold for officers, and yellow for men.

Austria, who began the World War, dressed her troops in this manner during the early part of it, but later her soldiers were clad mostly in grey, retaining however the same insignia of rank.

The service coat was a single-breasted sack, with concealed buttons and a standing collar, having four patch pockets. Most of the officers and some of the troops wore breeches and puttees, but the Hungarians had long trousers which were tight fitting below the knee, and

laced boots reaching well above the ankle. The cap had a soft top with cloth covered vizor, and two side flaps secured in front with two small buttons. Overcoats for both officers and men were grey, double breasted, with gilt or silver buttons according to arm of service, or regiment. Shoes and leather equipment was tan. The trench helmet was of the German model. White overcoats were sometimes worn by the troops when in the Alps, so as to reduce visibility.

NAVY

The uniforms of the Austrian navy under the empire were dark blue for winter and white for summer. The full dress coat for officers was a double-breasted tunic extending slightly below the crotch, with two rows of seven gilt buttons, and a standing collar embroidered according to rank. The undress coat was of the same type, except that it had a turn down collar and open lapels. With this coat was worn a white shirt and turn down collar, and a black bow tie with ends tucked under the collar. The blue service coat was similar to that worn in the British Navy and the white service coat resembled that worn by our own officers except for two patch pockets below the waist.

Full dress and undress trousers had a gold stripe, service trousers being plain. A cocked hat with a wide edging of gold braid and a gold side strap, was worn with the full dress and undress uniform, and a straight sided cap with gold rank stripes, with the service one. A white helmet was worn with the white uniform. Gold epaulets were worn with full dress and undress; flag officers displaying upon them the stars of their rank and

other officers, either a foul anchor, or their staff device. A gold and black girdle (horizontal stripes) was worn when in full dress, the sword being suspended from a belt worn underneath the coat.

Insignia of rank for officers was displayed in the form of gold stripes encircling the cuff. Staff officers had colored stripes between their rank stripes. The grades were marked in the following manner:

Admiral	One broad (base) stripe and three narrow stripes.
Vice Admiral	One broad and two narrow stripes.
Rear Admiral	One broad and one narrow stripe.
Captain	One medium stripe and three narrow stripes.
Commander	One medium and two narrow stripes.
Senior Lieutenant	One medium and one narrow stripe.
Lieutenant	Three narrow stripes.
Sub Lieutenant	Two narrow stripes.
Midshipman	One narrow stripe.

Flag officers of the line had a crown above their rank stripes; those of the staff a four circle rosette, except medical officers who had an eight-pointed star.

The staff corps colors worn between the rank stripes were as follows:

Engineers	Grey.
Medical	Black.
Pay	Light blue.
Naval Constructors	Crimson.

Warrant officers and chief petty officers wore similar uniforms to those of officers. They wore gold rank stripes around the cuff of a narrower type than those of officers, a chief warrant officer having three, a warrant officer, two, and a chief petty officer one.

Sailors and the lower grades of petty officers wore a flat-topped cap, with black cap band, a shirt with light blue collar and white tapes, and wide-bottomed trousers. Their winter uniform was dark blue and their summer one white. First class petty officers wore three celluloid stars in the corners of their collar, second class petty officers two, and first class seamen one.

The following specialty marks were worn on the left sleeve above the elbow by petty officers and men:

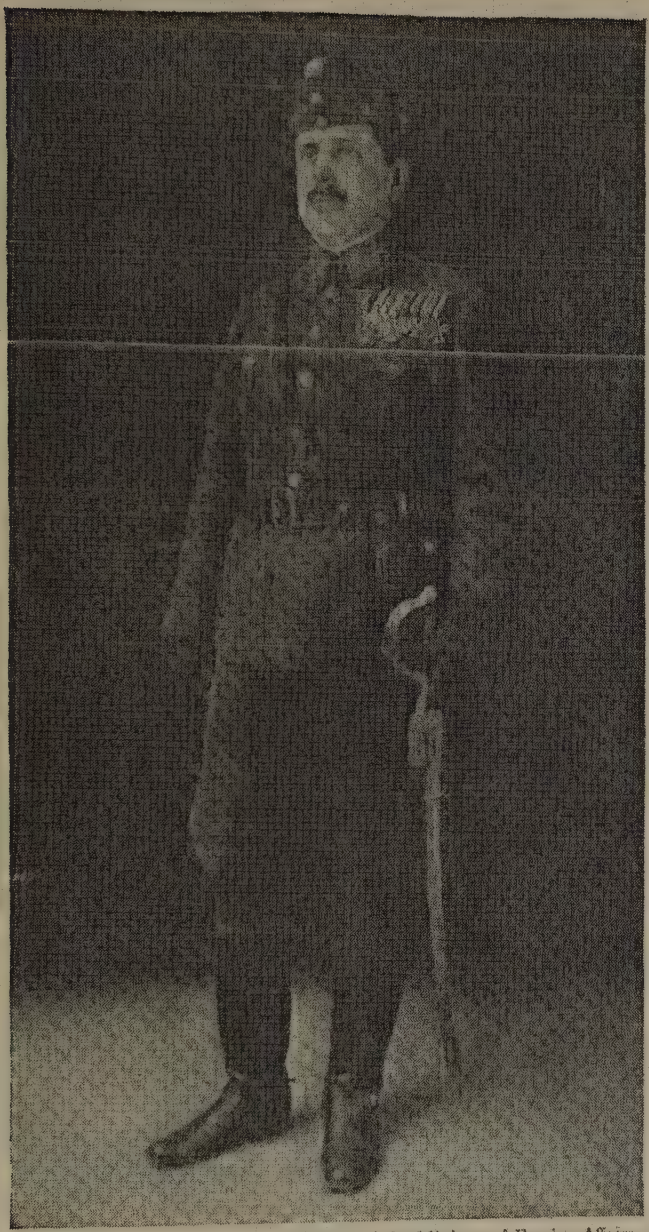
Deck	A vertical foul anchor.
Engineers	A propeller.
Quartermasters	A wheel and anchor.
Writers	Two crossed swords.
Gunners	Two crossed cannon and an anchor.
Torpedo	An anchor and bomb.
Radio	An anchor and lightning.
Cooks and stewards	Crossed blades of wheat.
Medical	A red cross.
Band	A lyre.

These specialty marks were gold for chief petty officers and yellow for all other ranks. Petty officers wore a crown above the specialty mark. With the white uniform all specialty marks were black.

HUNGARY

Army

Since the World War, Hungary has had no political ties with Austria. At times the country has been a republic and then a monarchy, although King Charles who abdicated in 1918 has never been able to resume the throne. In 1920 Hungary was officially declared a mon-



Courtesy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, ARTILLERY, HUNGARIAN ARMY, SERVICE UNIFORM.

archy under the government of a regent who was styled "Protector of the Magyar Republic."

The color of the uniform of the troops of Hungary is olive drab. The cap is soft, without a vizor, and so made that its sides can be turned down in cold weather so as to entirely cover the back and sides of the head and the throat. Its general shape somewhat resembles our overseas cap but the top is higher. The side flaps are secured in front with two gilt buttons above which is the National cockade. On the sides are three small straps, which are gold for officers, silver for warrant officers, and of the color of the cap for enlisted men. In full dress a greyish brown feather is worn on the front of the cap by both officers and men. General officers in full dress have a vizored cap of the Austrian model with the cockade in front near the top.

The coat for both officers and men is a buttoned sack, with standing collar, five breast buttons and four patch pockets with buttoned flaps.

Plain breeches are worn by all ranks, but in full dress general officers have trousers with a red stripe. Spiral puttees are worn by both officers and men, except mounted troops who wear riding boots. All footwear is tan. Leather equipment is tan, officers wearing the Sam Browne belt with strap over the right shoulder.

The sword is a slightly curved saber with a plain knucklebow guard and a steel scabbard. Officers have a gold sword knot, warrant officers a silver one, and enlisted men one of leather. The sword is suspended from a belt worn under the coat and not attached to the waist belt. With the overcoat, which is a double-breasted ulster, the hilt of the sword is outside the coat and the scabbard beneath it.

Mounted troops have in place of the overcoat, a pelisse slightly longer than their coat, lined with sheepskin, having a brown fur collar, and secured across the breast with five frogs of dark red braid. The pelisse for officers has a black fur collar and an edging of the same fur, and gold frogs.

Medals are worn suspended from a single bar, overlapping if necessary, on a line with the first button of the coat.

Insignia of rank is worn on the collar by both officers and non-commissioned officers. General officers have a gold gorget patch and one, two or three stars, field officers have a gorget patch of arm of service facing showing the same number of stars upon a gold center piece; and line officers an arm of service gorget patch edged with gold with one, two or three stars according to grade. Warrant officers have gorget patches edged with silver with silver chevron at the back and three silver stars in front. Sergeants have a plain gorget patch and three silver stars and corporals simply the patch.

A brilliant variation from this serviceable uniform is found in the special full dress of the Life Guard. It consists of a pointed steel helmet with a white plume on the left side, a dark red tunic braided across the breast with fifteen rows of silver braid; dark red, tight fitting trousers with the Hungarian knot in silver in front, and reddish tan shoes. Around the waist is a white belt with a silver buckle. Over the tunic is worn a white coat with nine rows of gold braid arranged by threes. This coat is not buttoned in the front and the sleeves have slits in the sides through which the arms are passed. A halberd, and a sword evidently attached to the waist belt and

worn under the white coat, constitute the arms of the guardsmen in this uniform.

Navy

Naval uniforms appear to be dark blue, and white, as is customary in most navies but owing to the difficulty of securing an adequate translation of the regulations, the author is unable to give any authoritative data regarding them. Officers apparently wear gold rank stripes on the cuffs of the blue uniforms and on the blue shoulder pieces of the white uniforms, the top stripe of deck officers having the curl. Judging solely from plates which do not show all the grades, flag officers have a broad bottom stripe, captains of the three grades a medium one and lieutenants a narrow one. Above the bottom stripe are worn one or two narrow stripes.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in not only sending him copies of the dress regulations of the army, but hand colored photographs showing the different uniforms, which have been of great assistance to him in writing this description of the uniforms of Hungary.

CHAPTER XXIII

POLAND—CZECHOSLOVAKIA—JUGO-SLAVIA

Poland

Army

POLAND garbs her soldiers in a special shade of dark green. The tunic is a single-breasted sack with stand and fall collar, four patch pockets and five buttons. Both trousers and breeches are worn. The overcoat is single breasted. Leather equipment is tan, officers having the Sam Browne belt with the strap over the right shoulder. The sword has a slightly curved blade and a simple knucklebow guard.

A peculiarity of the Polish uniform is the shape of the cap, the soft top of which projects in the front and rear and on each side. The cap has a vizor and strap of leather and is embroidered in gold according to rank. All officers' caps have a single vertical stripe in front, rear, and on each side and a gold crowned spread eagle in front above the band. General officers have twisted embroidery around the band and a single stripe at the top of it, field officers have two stripes around the top of the band, and line officers one. All officers except the marshal, who has crossed batons with eagle above, wear the stars of their rank on the front of the cap band.

General officers have twisted gold embroidery on the

Courtesy of the Director of the Museum Wojska.

CAPTAIN. CAVALRY. POLISH ARMY. SERVICE UNIFORM.

front and bottom of the gorget piece of their coat, and the same type of embroidery encircles the cuff.

Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder pieces of the coat, the grades being marked in the following manner:

Marshal	Twisted embroidery at bottom with crossed batons above.
Lieutenant General	Twisted embroidery with three stars above.
Major General	Same with two stars.
Brigadier General	Same with one star.
Colonel	Two stripes across bottom with three stars above.
Lieutenant Colonel	Same with two stars.
Major	Same with one star.
Captain	Plain piece with three stars.
First Lieutenant	Same with two stars.
Second Lieutenant	Same with one star.
Warrant Officer	Edging of service color and one star.
Staff Sergeant	No edging but a stripe down the center.
Sergeant	Edging but plain field.
Corporal	Plain piece with three, two, or one cross stripes in the center according to grade.

The facings for the different arms of the service are as follows:

Infantry	Yellow.
Cavalry	Regimental facings.
Artillery	Black.
Engineers	Pink.
Signal	Light blue.
Medical	Grey.
Gendarmerie	Yellow.

Navy

Polish naval uniforms are dark blue. The dress coat for officers is the frock with turn down collar and open

lapels, the service a double-breasted sack. The cap is similar in form to that of officers of the British Navy and has a device in front consisting of a crowned eagle perched on an erect foul anchor, surrounded with a wreath. Flag officers have on the vizor, a band of twisted gold embroidery and other officers two or one plain stripes according to rank. All officers wear small stars, or a star, of their rank on the black leather strap. A dirk is worn instead of a sword.

In summer white uniforms are worn, the coat being single breasted and having dark blue shoulder pieces. Insignia of rank for officers is displayed on the cuffs of the blue coats and on the shoulders of the white coat; the grades being marked in the following manner, all upper stripes having the curl:

Vice Admiral	Twisted stripe with two narrow stripes above.
Rear Admiral	Same with one narrow stripe.
Commander (First class)	One broad and three narrow stripes.
Commander (Second class)	Same with two narrow stripes.
Commander (Third class)	Same with one narrow stripe.
Captain	Three narrow stripes.
Lieutenant	Two narrow stripes.
Sub-Lieutenant	One narrow stripe.

Chief petty officers, of which there are three grades, wear a double-breasted sack uniform and have insignia of rank in the form of a small chevron of gold or red, point upward on the cuff. Sailors wear the usual open neck wide collar blouse, wide-bottomed trousers and a flat topped vizorless cap. Petty officers who wear this dress have rating marks of one, two or three straight red stripes worn on the upper part of the sleeve below the branch of service mark. The deck branch have an

erect foul anchor, the engineers a propeller and gear wheel, the gunners crossed cannon, the steersmen an anchor and wheel, the signalmen crossed flags, torpedo and mine men a bomb, baymen a cross and musicians a lyre.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Army

Drab is the color of the uniforms of the army of Czechoslovakia. The cap is of the British model and has a device in front which varies acording to the arm of service. The coat is a single-breasted sack with stand and fall collar, four patch pockets and seven buttons. Breeches, and riding boots or puttees are worn. Officers have badges of rank on each side of the cap somewhat forward of the center. General officers have a circular cap badge with a lion rampant; other officers a diamond shaped one with the distinctive device of their branch.

Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder pieces of the coat, the grades as nearly as they can be approximated to those in our army being marked as follows:

General	One star.
Colonel	Four diamonds.
Lieutenant Colonel	Three diamonds.
Senior Major	Two diamonds.
Junior Major	One diamond.
Senior Captain	Four horizontal bars.
Junior Captain	Three bars.
First Lieutenant	Two bars.
Second Lieutenant	One bar.
Sergeant	Five small buttons with large buttons at lower end.
Corporal	Three horizontal stripes across lower end.

JUGO-SLAVIA

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

Army

The army has two uniforms known as dress and service. The cap, which is dark blue for dress and khaki for service, is straight sided with a black strap and vizor, with an oval cockade of the national colors in front. Generals have two gold stripes around the top of the cap, field officers one, and line officers none. The full dress tunic is dark blue and single breasted for all arms of the service; the infantry having a red collar, the artillery black, and the engineers carmine. Cavalry wear red breeches, other arms of the service dark blue trousers. All trousers have red stripes.

The service coat is a single-breasted sack with standing collar having an arm of the service gorget patch, four pockets not patch but with buttoned flaps, and five buttons. Breeches and black boots are worn with service dress. The overcoat is double breasted with a gorget patch on the turn down collar.

Arm of service facings are as follows:

Generals	Dark blue.
General Staff	Light red.
Infantry	Dark red.
Cavalry	Yellow.
Artillery	Black.
Engineer	Carmine.
Medical	Brown.

Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulders by both officers and non-commissioned officers.

Generals have a shoulder knot of twisted gold, that of a major general bearing the national arms, that of a brigadier general being without device.

Field officers have a flat shoulder piece of gold with silver stars of rank. A colonel has four stars arranged like a diamond, a lieutenant colonel three arranged like a triangle, major two in a horizontal line. Line officers have a flat gold shoulder piece, divided by two stripes of service facings and silver stars of rank, arranged in the same manner as those of field officers.

A captain, first class, has four stars, a captain second class three, a first lieutenant two, and a second lieutenant one.

Non-commissioned officers wear stars on the plain shoulder pieces of their coat, their arrangement being the same as those of officers.

A staff sergeant has four stars, a sergeant three, a corporal two, and a lance corporal one. All stars are diamond shaped, similar in form to those worn by German officers.

SERBIA

Army

Prior to the World War, Serbia, now a part of Jugo-Slavia, was a separate country. The war started within her borders and she was one of the Allies which opposed Germany.

With a few exceptions the uniforms for many years previous to the World War of the troops which composed the Servian army consisted of a single-breasted, dark blue frock coat, grey-green trousers and a dark

blue high, straight-vizored cap of shako form, ornamented with an erect plume.

General officers had gold embroidered scarlet collar and cuffs and a gold band around the bottom of the hat. Their trousers were dark blue with a wide red stripe and they wore gold epaulets and a silver and black waist sash. The coats of other officers were without embroidery on the collar and cuffs, the cuffs being of the same color and material as the coat. In place of epaulets they wore shoulder knots of gold or silver. All trousers were worn tucked into black knee boots. Sword belts, having two slings, were worn beneath the coat, and in full dress officers wore a silver and black waist sash.

The infantry facing was green; that of the artillery black. The cavalry had a light blue coat with dark blue collar, red trousers and a light blue cap with a red plume.

Shortly before the beginning of the World War some changes were made in the full dress uniforms and a service uniform adopted. With the full dress uniform the head-dress for all branches of the service became vizorless fur cap, which was white for generals and black-brown for all other ranks. In the case of officers, the front of the cap bore a white plume. Infantry coats became double breasted and those of the cavalry, of the braided hussar type. The guard cavalry wore a busby with a red top and bag, a dark green hussar jacket braided with yellow, red breeches, and black boots and had a grey-blue dolman edged with black fur.

Infantry of the guard wore the same type of uniform as the guard cavalry except that their coat was grey-blue with black frogs. All officers of the guard wore a special form of knot of twisted gold braid with-

out the pad; field officers having larger stars than line officers.

General officers wore gold epaulets with fringe, the embroidery of the strap being of a zigzag pattern. Their epaulets bore no device. Field officers had shoulder knots with a plain flat gold or silver strap and a colored arm of service pad with gold or silver edging. Stars of the opposite metal from that of the strap of the knot were worn to indicate rank, a colonel having three, a lieutenant colonel two, and a major one. Captains and lieutenants wore similar knots to those of field officers except that the center of the strap had a stripe of service facing. Stars of the opposite metal were worn, a captain having four, a second captain three, a first lieutenant two, and a second lieutenant one. Infantry officers had gold knots, artillery and cavalry officers silver. Regimental numbers as well as stars of rank were worn on the knots. The cap badge for officers was red, blue and white, oval in form with the letter P (King Peter) in the center.

Arm of service facings were as follows:

Generals	Grey blue cloth.
General Staff	Scarlet velvet.
Infantry	Deep red cloth.
Cavalry	Blue cloth.
Artillery	Black cloth.
Engineers	Plum velvet.
Medical	Black velvet.

The service uniform was khaki colored, of a greyish-brown tinge for the men and of an olive drab shade for officers. The cap for officers was straight sided, with a cloth-covered vizor and an edging of service facing

around the top for line officers and gold for other officers. In front, near the top, was worn a cockade of the national colors. The cap of the men was similar in form to that of the officers but without stiffening or vizor. It had a V shaped opening in front and was without service edging or cockade.

The coat was a single-breasted sack with concealed buttons, four unpatched pockets with buttoned flaps and a standing collar of arm of service facing. Breeches with a piping of service facing, were worn by officers, and black riding boots. Enlisted men wore plain trousers tucked into the tops of black boots. Some infantry regiments on active service wore a sort of tan moccasin with tops reaching half way to the knee bound around with straps or cords. The overcoat was a double-breasted, grey ulster with a detachable hood. Leather equipment was usually tan although the infantry had black cartridge belts with supporting straps of the same color over the shoulders. The blanket roll was generally worn over the left shoulder instead of the pack.

Officers wore the sword belt beneath the coat, the sword being similar in form to our Civil War saber and having a tan leather knot.

With the service dress epaulets and shoulder knots were not worn, except on special occasions. In their place flat detachable shoulder pieces were worn, except generals who had a knot of twisted gold similar to that formerly worn by our officers when in full dress. Sometimes a flat shoulder piece of zigzag gold embroidery was worn in its place by general officers. The different grades of general officers was shown by stars worn on the cuff; three for a general of the army, two for a major general and one for a brigadier general. General

officers also had a stripe instead of a welt on their trousers.

For all other officers the shoulder piece was a broad flat plaque of cloth of the arm of service facing. Field officers had a wide gold stripe down the center of the piece and line officers two narrow ones. The same number of stars to indicate rank was worn on the shoulder piece as on the shoulder knot. The strap also bore the regimental number.

Warrant and non-commissioned officers also wore the insignia of their rank on the shoulder but the shoulder pieces of the coat were a part of the garment and not detachable as were those of officers. A warrant officer had a shoulder piece of the color of his arm of service and three stars. Non-commissioned officers had shoulder pieces of the color of their coat. A sergeant-major wore three stars, a sergeant two, and a corporal one.

MONTENEGRO

Prior to the World War the little kingdom of Montenegro, now a part of Jugo-Slavia, dressed its troops in zouave costume, the shirts and coats being scarlet, the trousers dark blue and the leggins white. The head-dress was a small flat-topped vizorless cap with a red top and brown sides. A peculiarity of this quaint rig consisted in overhanging sleeves which were fastened at the shoulders and fell down over the regular sleeve of the coat. Red and yellow striped girdles were worn in place of belts.

Officers had a long frock coat of dark blue, open in front, heavily ornamented with gold. Over this was

worn a short scarlet jacket, the sleeves of which are turned back and fastened to the shoulders.

During the World War, Montenegro adopted a tan colored service uniform. The cap was similar in form to that worn by our officers; the coat was a single-breasted sack with four outside patch pockets and concealed breast buttons. Breeches and black boots were worn by the officers, and breeches and spiral puttees by the men. Swords were worn, cossack fashion suspended from a strap passed over the right shoulder.

The overcoat was double breasted and of a grey-tan color. A long cloak was also worn by officers of the same color as that of the overcoat. General officers wore gold epaulets and other officers flat shoulder pieces. Rank was also shown by the different forms of the device worn on the front of the cap. In the field both officers and men wore a soft vizorless round cap.

CHAPTER XXIV

ALBANIA—GREECE—ROUMANIA

Albania

Army

THE army of Albania is uniformed in khaki similar in cut to that worn by the United States Army; the overcoat being double breasted and olive-drab in color. The cap is shaped like our overseas cap but is higher in front than in back. It has an edging of arm of service color and has a tan colored device in the form of Skanderberg's helmet and two crossed rifles. In the case of officers, the cap has insignia of rank in the form of vertical gold stripes arranged on the sides near the middle, in the following manner, the broad stripe being nearest the front:

Colonel	One wide and three narrow stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	One wide and two narrow stripes.
Major	One wide and one narrow stripe.
Captain	Three narrow stripes.
First Lieutenant	Two narrow stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One narrow stripe.

A first-class captain has under the three stripes a narrow stripe in an oblique position.

Arm of service facings are as follows:

General Staff .....Dark red.
Infantry .....Green.
Cavalry .....None.
Artillery .....Dark blue.
Medical .....Black.
Quartermaster .....Yellow.

Machine gun companies have a yellow machine gun on a green oval on the left arm, and the facing of infantry.

Leather equipment is tan. Officers are armed with the revolver only, which they wear on the left side in a holster with supporting belt over the right shoulder.

Insignia of rank is worn on the collar by both officers and non-commissioned officers. Line officers have a gorget patch of khaki edged with the color of their arm of service facing, a captain having three five-pointed silver stars, arranged horizontally, a first lieutenant two and a second lieutenant one. Field officers have a central horizontal stripe of service facing, wider than the edging with stars of rank. A colonel has three stars, a lieutenant colonel two, and a major one. Cadets have a colored gorget piece and a gold horizontal stripe.

Non-commissioned officers have arm of service colored gorget patches with vertical gold stripes to mark the grades; a sergeant major having three stripes, a sergeant two and a corporal one.

Police

The gendarmerie wear the same uniform as that of the army with red facings of a brighter shade than that of the general staff.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Colonel

Gustav de Myrdacz of the Albanian Army for data regarding army and police uniforms of Albania.

GREECE

Army

The Grecian Army, with the exception of the riflemen and cavalry are clothed in blue. The infantry have a single-breasted, dark blue tunic, piped with red, a low-crowned shako and light blue trousers with a red welt. The artillery are clothed in dark blue throughout, faced with red, their coats being double breasted. The cavalry have the hussar jacket of olive green, ornamented across the breast with five rows of white braid. Their trousers are of the same color with a white welt and their shako is the same shade of green trimmed with white. The jagers or riflemen have the showiest uniform of any in the service, it being modelled after the national costume of the country. It consists of a heavily embroidered short white coat, open in front and having widely slashed sleeves, a white shirt, a white pleated skirt reaching to the knees, white knee breeches and stockings, low tan shoes with turned up toes ornamented with tufts of brown worsted, and a red vizorless cap with a long black tassel. Officers of cavalry and artillery wear the dispatch pouch suspended from the left shoulder, the belt being white for cavalry and black for artillery.

General officers, and those of infantry and cavalry have a white plume in their shakos, officers of artillery have red. Enlisted men have a pompom in place of the plume. Officers also have stripes on their trousers instead of welts. Generals have a blue and white sash, worn

over the right shoulder. Their trousers are dark blue with a red stripe. Most officers have a blue and white waist belt, the sword belt being worn beneath the coat. Cavalry officers do not have the waist belt.

The service uniform is tan in color. Officer's caps are straight sided, those of the men resembling the British model. All have tan vizors and a blue and white cockade in front, with gold crown above the cockade. The coat for all ranks is a single-breasted sack with five buttons and four outside patch pockets. The shoulder pieces of the coats of the men are of an arm of service color; red for infantry, dark blue for artillery and yellow for cavalry. Both trousers and breeches are worn, each having a welt of service facing for all ranks. Tan puttees, both leather and spiral, and black riding boots are worn, and some of the troops have a short leather leggin fastened on the side with three buckles. Leather equipment is tan, and shoes black. The overcoat is single breasted, but some officers wear a short double-breasted one with a brown fur collar.

Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder in the form of stars. In full dress, gold or silver knots are worn, the form of which varies according to the subdivisions of rank. In service dress the shoulder pieces of captains and lieutenants have a gold or silver stripe down the center; those of field officers are of gold or silver with a narrow service stripe down the center; and those of general officers are of gold. One, two or three stars are worn according to each subdivision of rank, second lieutenants, majors and brigadier generals wearing one. Stars of general officers are silver, of other officers gold. Non-commissioned officers wear oblique stripes of gold, edged with service facing, directly above the cuff, the

stripes being slightly less than the width of the sleeve. A sergeant has three stripes and a corporal two.

Navy

The Grecian Navy have winter uniforms of blue and summer ones of white cut along the usual lines of naval dress. The full dress coat for officers has a standing collar with gold braid around the top button and in front. For line officers the collar is of the color of the coat, for engineers dark brown, for medical corps cherry, for chemists green, for paymasters dark red, and for naval constructors black. Flag officers have two gold trouser stripes, other officers one. The cocked hat, and epaulets are worn with full dress.

The frock, blue service, white service, evening dress and mess uniforms are similar to those of officers of the British navy.

Epaulets are gold, and except in case of ensigns are fringed. Deck officers have a silver anchor on the pad, which in the case of flag officers is enclosed in a wreath of silver oak leaves. Admirals have three silver stars on the strap of the epaulet, vice admirals two and rear admirals one. Officers of the staff corps wear gold epaulets with a stripe of service color down the center of the strap, and in place of the anchor on the pad have the following devices:

Engineers	A helix.
Medical	Rod and snake.
Naval constructor	Compass and square.

Insignia of rank is worn on the cuff of all blue uniforms and on the shoulders of the white uniform, the upper stripes of deck officers having the curl and of the

staff officers being plain. Staff officers wear branch colors between stripes. The grades are marked in the following manner:

Admiral ....One broad and three narrow stripes.
Vice Admiral.One broad and two narrow stripes.
Rear Admiral.One broad and one narrow stripe.
Captain .....Four narrow stripes.
Lieutenant ..Two narrow with two half width stripes between.
Ensign .....One narrow stripe.

The uniform of the enlisted men is similar to that of the British navy.

Diplomatic

Uniforms of the Greek diplomatic and consular officers are dark blue of the swallow-tailed type. The breast, which is closed with seven gold buttons in a single row, and the collar and cuffs, are embroidered with gold according to rank. The trousers also have a gold stripe. A minister has willow oak leaf embroidery over the front of the coat and on the collars and cuffs, with a gold triangle in back directly above the tail buttons. Secretaries, attaches, and consuls have gold embroidered collars and cuffs according to their rank but no embroidery on the breast.

Police

The police of Greece are uniformed in olive drab and khaki. The gendarme's cap approximates in form that of the French army and in the case of officers has rank stripes of silver and white silk around the band; colonel six, lieutenant colonel five, major four, captain three, first lieutenant two, second lieutenant one. General offi-

cers have laurel embroidery in place of stripes. All caps have a cross surrounded by a circle in front.

The coat is a single-breasted sack with four patch pockets, five silver buttons and a standing collar.

Both officers and men wear suspended from the left shoulder, under the arm, two white cords known as amphimasholia, which are of silk for officers and worsted for the men. Riding breeches and black puttees and shoes are worn.

Enlisted men of the gendarmerie have plain dark blue shoulder pieces on their coats. Both officers and non-commissioned officers have the same insignia of rank as that of the army, the arm of service color being dark blue.

The City Police Force, who are distinct from the gendarmerie are also garbed in olive drab. The cap is similar in form to that worn in our army although wider at the top. An emblem in the form of a Maltese cross is worn in front. The coat has a standing collar, two patch breast pockets and five silver buttons. Breeches, black puttees and shoes, black waist belt with a silver letter S buckle complete the uniform. Patrolmen wear their numbers on the collar, and crossing the center of their shoulder piece have a band of cloth the color of which indicates the city to which the wearer belongs. Sergeants wear on each sleeve above the elbow, point downward a small two stripe white chevron edged with red.

Officers are divided into three grades known as commissioners, chiefs, and lieutenants, each of which has two classes. Their uniform is similar to that worn by the men, the insignia of rank for each grade being marked in the following manner:

Commissioner "A." Silver shoulder knots with clover leaf ends, four silver stripes around the cuffs, two dark blue stripes on trousers.

Commissioner "B." Same with three stripes on the cuff.

Chief "A." Same with two stripes on the cuff.

Chief "B." Same with one stripe on the cuff.

Lieutenant "A." Black shoulder knots, half width stripe on cuff with black stripe above, single trouser stripe.

Lieutenant "B." Same without cuff stripe.

Officers wear the Maltese cross emblem on the collar, and those of the first and second grade have a black cap band and a silver embroidered vizor. Patrolmen wear a detachable narrow piece of blue and white striped cloth around the left cuff while on duty.

The author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Arthur Garrels, American Consul General at Athens for data furnished him regarding Grecian police uniforms and to Mr. Sophocles Papageorge of the consulate staff for the excellent drawings of the various parts of the uniforms which accompanied the same.

ROUMANIA

Army

General Officers. Greyish black, single-breasted, seven-buttoned tunic, with red, gold embroidered collar and cuffs. Greyish black trousers, with red stripe. Low crowned greyish black cap with gold-embroidered band around bottom, and white plume. Gold epaulets with stars according to rank. Gold and red waist sash.

General Staff. Same as above but with black collar and cuffs and a difference in the braiding and plume of the head-dress.

Infantry. Dark blue, single-breasted tunic, with red collar and cuffs. Grey trousers with red welt. Vizorless fur hat with tri-colored cockade and a feather on the left side. Officers had a darker shade of trousers with red welt, and the same hat as the men.

Jager. Brown tunic faced with green, the coats of both officers and men being double breasted and cut after the Italian fashion. Trousers were green-grey and the head-dress a green-grey hat turned up on the right side, with a mass of green feathers on that side.

Cavalry. Scarlet or blue hussar jacket, braided with black or red; white riding breeches with Hungarian knot; brown busby with yellow, white or green bags; knee boots.

Artillery. Brown double-breasted tunic, with black collar and cuffs; dark blue cap with blue or red pompon, and grey trousers with red stripe. The head-dress was a blue-topped vizored cap with a red plume.

Trousers were usually worn tucked into boots. The overcoat for both officers and men was a double-breasted ulster. Gendarmes wore a light blue, single-breasted coat, brown trousers and a steel helmet. They also had white clover leaf shoulder knots and white breast cords. Officers wore the sword belt beneath the coat and in full dress had a yellow sash around the waist.

Both officers and men of cavalry and artillery wore the dispatch box over the left shoulder, the belt being gold for officers and white for enlisted men.

Insignia of rank for officers was displayed on the sleeve in the form of gold embroidery above the cuff, arranged in an arrow-headed device extending to the elbow.

Division General ... Heavy embroidery around the top and back of the pointed cuff and two stripes.
Brigadier General .. The same cuff and one stripe.
Field Officers ..... Narrow embroidery on the cuff and the following stripes.
Colonel ..... Three.
Lieutenant Colonel . Two.
Major ..... One.
Line Officers ..... No embroidery around cuff and the following stripes.
Captain ..... Three.
First Lieutenant ... Two.
Second Lieutenant .. One.

Officers also wore one, two or three stars of silver on their epaulets, the form of epaulet differing according to the various grades.

Non-commissioned officers wore chevrons directly above the pointed cuff.

These were all pre-World War uniforms.

The service uniform of the Roumanian army, adopted during the World war, was pale green tinged with grey. The cap for officers was straight sided with cloth-covered vizor; for the men it was soft topped, high in front and rear and low in the center, with cloth-covered vizor. The coat for both officers and men was single breasted with concealed buttons, standing collar, and four outside unpatch pockets with unbuttoned flaps. Officers wore riding breeches, and tan leather, or green spiral puttees, and the men trousers tucked into black boots. Belts were tan for officers and black for men. Officers did not wear the strap over the right shoulder. Both officers and men had a red stripe extending down the center of the collar from the front to the line of the

shoulder. The overcoat for all ranks was a long double-breasted grey ulster, which in the case of foot soldiers was made so as to be buttoned back to allow greater freedom in marching.

Insignia of rank for officers was worn on the shoulder in the form of gold bars crossing the center of the shoulder piece. General officers had a double gold border edging the piece, field officers a single gold border and captains and subalterns a plain piece. One, two or three cross stripes were worn according to rank in each subdivision.

In 1924 the color of the service uniform was changed to light blue, mounted troops wearing black breeches and riding boots. Its cut remained the same. The dress uniform was also changed to blue with black breeches. Cavalry have the hussar tunic with blue braiding; other coats being plain with four buttoned pockets and one row of seven brass buttons in front. Officers' insignia of rank was not changed except that it was of silver for non-combatants. Sergeants wore one, two or three silver stripes on both shoulders and corporals two yellow stripes on the left shoulder. Overcoats were light blue and double breasted with collar of arm of service color. The arm of service facings were red for infantry, green for chasseurs, brown for engineers, black for artillery, purple for medical, yellow for general staff, blue for flying corps, and regimental for cavalry.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Colonel R. C. Foy, Military Attaché, American Legation, Bucharest, for data regarding uniforms of the Roumanian Army.

CHAPTER XXV

TURKEY—BULGARIA

Turkey

Army

TURKEY, prior to the adoption of modern military methods, was ruled by various officials who held both civil and military rank. Next to the sultan came the grand vizier and below him the pashas and beys. The grand vizier was the commander-in-chief of the army. He wore a red gown with a golden girdle and a red topped turban with white sides. His standard was of green silk with white crescents. The pashas were of three grades and were governors of provinces and commanders of the troops stationed in them. Their robe was red, and their turban red and yellow in alternating stripes. Their insignia of rank was a crescent-topped pole having a cross bar to which one, two or three horses tails were affixed according to rank. Next to the pashas came the beys who were in charge of subdivisions of provinces. Their dress was usually red with a yellow-topped turban having white sides.

The Mamelukes constituted the cavalry and were daring riders and expert swordsmen. They usually wore scarlet trousers of Oriental type and a green head-dress.

The covering for the body does not appear to have been officially prescribed.

The Janizaries who composed the infantry were divided in 101 ortahs, or regiments, which varied greatly in strength, each regiment having a different uniform. One of these ortahs served at sea as Marines. A plate of one regiment shows its uniform to have consisted of a white turban with red stripes, a bright blue sleeveless jacket reaching to the waist, a white shirt with red stripes, a red, blue and yellow girdle; white baggy trousers, and black heelless boots extending half way to the knee. The rank of officers in the Turkish army was distinguished by the different forms of head-dresses. Adjutants used to wear a flexible girdle of copper which they used as a whip for the purpose of enforcing discipline. Military titles usually bore some relation to the kitchen, a colonel being known as a "giver of soup." The spahi were another type of cavalry. Their usual dress appears to have been a high red cap bound round with cords of yellow, white, blue and red, a short open red jacket, a red girdle, bright blue trousers and red boots. The artillery wore a very high blue turban with a yellow stripe in front, a blue shirt, red jacket, red, rope like girdle, blue trousers and red slippers.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Turkish army introduced a sort of European uniform for some of the infantry. It consisted of a tall red fez, a short red jacket closed in front, and blue trousers very baggy above the knees and very tight below them and red slippers.

An officer known as the Captain Pasha was in supreme command of the navy. His dress was a green gown trimmed with fur, a tall white head-dress with a band

of yellow across it, and yellow boots. His flag was crimson with crossed swords in the center and the names of disciples of the prophet in the corners, all in silver.

The police wore a tall head covering not of turban form, having a red center and white sides a dark blue gown, yellow, blue and brown girdle, green trousers and red boots. They were armed with long clubs which they were very expert at throwing.

Modern Turkey uniforms her soldiers in dark blue, the head-dress of the cavalry and artillery being the Cossack fur hat, but in all other arms of the service, the red fez.

In the artillery both officers and men have a single-breasted coat with nine rows of black braid and three rows of buttons across the breast. In the line cavalry the coats are single breasted without braid for men and double breatsed for officers, and in the uhlan and life-guard regiments they have a red breast piece and two rows of buttons. Infantry of the line have the single-breasted tunic for the men and the double-breasted frock for the officers; zouaves have the short open jacket, blue vest and baggy trousers.

General officers and officers of the staff corps have the double-breasted frock. The line cavalry and field artillery have grey breeches, but all the other arms of the service wear dark blue trousers. With a few minor exceptions all facings are red, and both officers and men have a collar and cuff, and trouser stripe of that color. Zouaves have a white canvas leggin, but other troops wear a short boot. The sword belt is worn under the coat by most officers, although generals and some branches of the cavalry wear it outside.

Insignia of rank for officers in the form of gold or

silver braid is worn on the sleeves directly above the cuff, except by generals, whose coats are without colored cuff and who have a special criss-cross form of embroidery which extends from the end of the sleeve half way to the elbow. The various grades are designated in the following manner:

Field Marshal	Four gold stripes.
Lieutenant General	Three gold stripes.
Brigadier General	Two gold stripes.
Colonel	Four gold stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two gold and two silver stripes.
Major	Three gold stripes.
Vice Major	Two gold and one silver stripes.
Adjutant	Two gold stripes.
Captain	One gold and one silver stripe.
First Lieutenant	One gold stripe.
Second Lieutenant	One silver stripe.

General officers also have one, two or three gold stars on their epaulets or shoulder pieces according to rank.

Non-commissioned officers wear a red seam to seam chevron, point upward on their left arm.

Staff Sergeant	One gold and three worsted stripes.
Sergeant	Three worsted stripes.
Corporal	One worsted stripe.

During the World War, Turkey adopted green-grey field uniform. The coat for all ranks was single breasted with four outside pockets with buttoned flaps. Breeches were worn by practically all branches of the service, the infantry having spiral puttees and the cavalry black boots. Mounted officers as a rule wore riding boots and other officers either tan puttees, or spiral ones like those

of the men. The rise and fall collars of the coats were of different colors, those of general officers being red. The overcoat was single breasted, and leather equipment was mostly tan. Although a waist belt was worn, the sword was not attached to it but to a belt worn underneath the coat. Head-dresses were of various types and included a cossack type with white fur sides and colored top, a pith helmet, the red fez and an Arab looking form of head covering the back of which fell to the shoulders and protected the back of the neck. General officers usually wore the cossack type with a red top. Insignia of rank was worn on the shoulder pieces of the coat by officers, and in the form of chevrons on the sleeve by non-commissioned officers.

The author has been unable to learn the arrangement of insignia for the different grades, but from the plates it would appear that officers wore one, two, or three stars, the type of the shoulder piece indicating the class to which they belonged.

Navy

The uniforms of the officers of the Turkish navy are dark blue, or white, in color and English in cut. The full dress consists of a dark blue cap with black mohair braid band, black vizor and chin strap, with device in front composed of erect silver foul anchor enclosed in gold wreath, with crescent and star above; a double-breasted frock coat with open lapels, gold epaulets and rank stripes; and trousers with gold stripe. The vizor of the cap is plain or embroidered in gold, according to rank, in the same manner as in the British service. Flag

officers have a sword belt of gold of special type of embroidery, officers of the second class a plain gold belt, and those of the third class a belt of black leather with a gold stripe at top and bottom. The belt buckle for all ranks is gilt, circular in form, with device of erect foul anchor enclosed in wreath.

The service coat is a double-breasted sack with five gilt buttons and has rank stripes on the cuffs. The trousers are without stripe. White turn down collar, black four-in-hand tie and black shoes are worn with each uniform. The service sword belt is of black leather and worn under the coat. In summer a white service uniform is worn, the coat being closed to the neck with five gilt buttons and having a standing collar and two patch breast pockets without flaps. Low, white shoes are worn with this dress. Officers' mess jackets have wide lapels, and gold rank stripes on the cuffs. The trousers have a gold stripe and the vest is white. A white mess jacket without rank stripes, with dark blue vest and plain trousers is worn in summer. With both types of mess dress a stiff white shirt, a standing collar with turn-over points, and black bow tie are worn.

For service ashore, officers have an olive drab uniform similar to that worn by British naval officers, with rank stripes in tan braid on the cuffs. The overcoat for all officers is dark blue in color, double breasted, and having badges of rank on the shoulder.

Insignia of rank for officers is worn on the cuffs or shoulders, or on both according to the uniform. All blue coats except the overcoat, have gold rank stripes on the cuffs, the top stripe having the curl. Cuff insignia is as follows:

Admiral of the Fleet	Wide stripe with four narrow ones above.
Admiral	Same with three stripes.
Vice Admiral	Same with two stripes.
Rear Admiral	Same with one stripe.
Captain	Four narrow stripes.
Commander	Three stripes and a half stripe second from top.
Lieutenant Commander	Three stripes.
Lieutenant	Two stripes with a half stripe between.
Sub-Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Ensign	One stripe.

Epaulets of gold vary in type of fringe according to rank. All have a silver foul anchor on the upper part of the strap and rank badges in silver on the pad, the grades being marked in the following manner:

Admiral of the Fleet	Crescent with star above. Heavy fringe.
Admiral	Three stars in form of triangle.
Vice Admiral	Two stars, horizontal.
Rear Admiral	One star.
Captain	Three stars. Medium fringe.
Commander	Two stars.
Lieutenant Commander	One star.
Lieutenant	Blank epaulet.
Sub-Lieutenant	Three stars. Thin fringe.
Ensign	Two stars. Epaulet without fringe.
Warrant Officer	One star, no fringe.

Shoulder knots of gold are worn with the white uniform, the white mess jacket and the overcoat. Flag officers have a wide knot of twisted braid, other officers, except those below grade of lieutenant a narrower one, of twisted braid and sub-lieutenants, ensigns and warrant

officers a flat gold strap. Badges of rank shown on the epaulet are worn on the knot, but no anchor. Gold aiguillettes are worn on the right side by flag officers when in full dress.

BULGARIA

Army

Prior to the World War Bulgarian army uniforms closely resembled those of Imperial Russia. General officers had a rather long green tunic fastened on the right side with concealed buttons and having red collar and cuffs; grey trousers with a double red stripe; and a vizorless white fur hat. In full dress they wore gold epaulets, a gold aiguilette and a white waist belt. Officers of the general staff wore practically the same uniform except that their facings were silver, their trousers had a single red stripe and their cap was of black fur. Their epaulets were without fringe and their aiguilette was silver. The uniform for infantry was dark green throughout with red, white or light blue facings according to regiment. Artillery had a similar uniform to that of the infantry except that the trousers were dark blue; and cavalry had a dark blue uniform. The black fur cap was the universal head-dress for both officers and men, the cavalry wearing a white plume in it. Officers had gold epaulets without fringe and wore the sword Russian fashion suspended from a strap passed over the right shoulder. All trousers were worn tucked into knee length boots. Officers' waist belts were white, those of the men black. All coats were fastened with concealed buttons on the right side. A field uniform was adopted

during the war which was practically the same as that of today.

The Bulgarian army now has two uniforms, known as dress and service. With the exception of the cavalry, full dress coats are dark green, double breasted with two rows of seven gilt or silver buttons. All of them have standing collars, usually red in color, ornamented according to rank with gold or silver embroidery. Infantry have dark green trousers, other arms of the service dark blue. General officers and officers of the general staff have a double red stripe, other officers, and enlisted men a red welt. General officers and general staff officers have white fur caps with a star device in front; all other ranks a brown black fur cap with a similar device. All officers wear white waist belts, and generals have gold epaulets with heavy fringe, gold aiguilettes, and wear over the right shoulder a jade green sash edged with white, with silver tassels. General staff officers have silver epaulets without fringe and silver aiguilettes. Infantry and artillery officers wear gold epaulets without fringe, and cavalry officers a Russian type of detachable shoulder piece of silver. Cavalry and artillery officers wear the dispatch box with a gold belt passed over the left shoulder. The cavalry uniform is dark blue throughout, except that of the Life Guard Regiment who have a scarlet hussar jacket trimmed with white frogs and a white fur hat with brown feather. All trousers are worn tucked into knee length boots. The sword is no longer worn in the Russian fashion but suspended from a belt beneath the coat.

The field uniform is grey-green for officers and brown for men. Officers' coats are single breasted with concealed buttons and have two outside breast pockets, not

patch, with buttoned flaps. The coats of the men are single breasted for infantry and double breasted for artillery, with one or two rows of buttons. Cavalry wear the blue uniform in the field. Trousers, except for cavalry, are grey-green for officers and brown for men. They are worn tucked into the tops of the black boots. A vizored cap is worn by nearly all Bulgarian troops with the service uniform. It is of the German model with a small oval cockade in front. General officers have a white sash with stripes of the National colors, tied on the left side, and other officers a similar girdle to which the pistol is attached on the right side. The pistol has a white lanyard which is worn around the neck. The sword belt is worn underneath the coat by officers and outside it by men. The overcoat is grey-green, double breasted for officers and single breasted for men. Officers also have a long grey-green cloak.

Insignia of rank for officers is in the form of stars displayed upon gold shoulder pieces of different types similar to those used by the Russian Imperial Army. The author has been unable to ascertain the exact arrangement for each rank.

CHAPTER XXVI

NORWAY—SWEDEN

Norway

Army

THE Norwegian cavalry have for full dress a dark green coat, dark grey trousers and cap; but the other branches of the army are uniformed in dark blue. All coats are single breasted with standing collar. Buttons are gold for general officers, general staff, artillery, and medical corps, and silver for infantry, cavalry, engineers and cadets. The cap is straight sided, flat topped, with black vizor, and in the case of officers has one, two or three rank stripes around the band and two vertical stripes on each side. General officers wear a red and blue pompon on it.

Arm of service facings are scarlet for general officers, general staff, infantry and cadets; carmine for cavalry, artillery and train; light blue for engineers; and red for medical corps.

Insignia of rank is worn by officers on the collar in the form of silver stars. General officers have a gold gorget patch, and stars of grade; a general having three, a lieutenant general, two, and a major general one. Field officers have a stripe of gold or silver down the front of the collar and along the bottom edge, half way to the shoulder. Above the lower stripe a colonel wears

three stars, a lieutenant colonel two, and a major one. Line officers have a plain collar; a captain wearing three stars, a first lieutenant two and a second lieutenant one. Gold or silver epaulets are also worn.

Non-commissioned officers wear red rank stripes around the cuffs, a sergeant major having three, a staff sergeant two, and a sergeant one. Corporals wear a vertical cuff stripe.

The service uniform is field grey, the coat being single breasted. Trousers are worn by all foot soldiers. With this uniform general officers have a gold band around the cap with two vertical stripes of the same metal on either side; gold gorget patch with silver stars of rank; and gold shoulder pieces with stars of grade, the pieces being part of the garment and secured at the upper end with a silver button. All other officers have silver rank stripes on the cap, silver stars of grade on the field grey collar and shoulder pieces of the coat. Field officers have silver embroidery on the collar, the same as for full dress, and their shoulder pieces have a border of silver piped on the outside with red. Captains and lieutenants have only a piping of red round the lower edge of the collar and the outer edges of the shoulder pieces.

Non-commissioned officers have red rank stripes on the cap and red grade stripes around the cuff. A sergeant major has three stripes around the band of the cap and two vertical stripes on either side; a staff sergeant and sergeant the same vertical and two and one horizontal stripes. A corporal has no horizontal and only one vertical stripe.

The overcoat is a grey ulster. In winter a fur hat is worn and skis are used by infantry regiments when necessary.

Navy

The color of the naval uniform is dark blue and its style is similar to that of the British Navy. In full dress officers wear a chapeau, a double-breasted swallow-tail coat, trousers with gold stripe, gold epaulets, gold and silk sword belt, and a sword. For undress they have a cap, a frock coat and plain trousers. Their service uniform consists of a cap, a double-breasted sack coat and plain trousers. The cap has a soft top and a black vizor and bears in front a device of an erect anchor enclosed in a wreath, with a crown above. The cap cord is of twisted gold, one strand being worn below the wreath and the other above it.

Insignia of rank is worn by officers in the form of gold stripes around the cuff, the top stripe having the curl. The grades are marked in the following manner:

Vice Admiral .....A broad stripe, with two narrow stripes above and one below.
Rear Admiral .....A broad stripe, with one narrow stripe above and one below.
Commander .....A medium bottom stripe, with three narrow stripes above.
Commander Captain.Four narrow stripes.
Captain .....Three stripes.
First Lieutenant ...Two stripes.
Second Lieutenant .One stripe.

Under-officers wear four, three, two or one stripe, gold chevrons, point upward on the cuff, according to grade. Seamen wear a red erect anchor with crown above, also red, on the upper part of the sleeve, with three, two or one red oblique stripes below according to class.

The epaulets of deck officers have a silver anchor and crown on the strap; those of other officers their branch device. Certain staff officers wear a gold aiguilette. Officers of the Administration Corps wear light blue stripes between their rank stripes, and officers of the Medical Corps red stripes.

The uniforms of the enlisted men resemble those of the British Navy.

Diplomatic

The uniform of the Diplomatic Corps is dark blue, the coat being of the swallow-tail type with standing collar. Embroidery is gold of pine cone design. The head-dress is the chapeau with national cockade, gold strap and border, having a feather plume along the top. Trousers have a gold stripe. A court sword is worn having a mother of pearl grip and gilt mountings. The sword is suspended from a frog, and a gold sword knot is worn with it. With this uniform either a long dark blue cape, reaching nearly to the ankles, or a dark blue double-breasted overcoat having an elbow length cape, may be worn.

A minister has a white plume for his chapeau and his coat is secured in front without buttons. The coat is edged around with gold lace and has embroidery on the collar, breast, cuffs, pocket flaps, above the tails, and an edging down each tail.

A chargé d'affaires and a consul general have a coat buttoned to the neck with one row of gold buttons; edged all around the gold lace, and having embroidery on the collar, cuffs and pocket flaps. The chapeau has a black plume.

A counselor has embroidery on the collar, cuffs and pocket flaps, but his coat is without edging and his chapeau is without border of gold lace.

A secretary and a vice consul do not have embroidery on the pocket flaps.

All coats, except those of ministers have one row of gold buttons.

In tropical countries members of the Diplomatic Corps are permitted to wear a white uniform. The head-dress is the pith helmet with a band of white cloth around it, the Royal Arms in front enclosed in a gold wreath, and a leather chin strap which is worn under the chin. The coat is single breasted, without pockets and having a standing collar, and six gold buttons. The trousers are plain and the shoes black. The sword belt is worn beneath the coat. Insignia of rank is worn on the collar and the cuffs in the form of pine cone embroidery, the arrangement differing according to the grades.

Police

The color of the police uniform is dark blue. The head-dress is a rather high, straight-sided cap with a stripe of gold around the band differing in width according to rank, black vizor and chin strap, and the Royal Arms and wreath surmounted by a small pompon, all in gilt metal. The coat is a long double-breasted frock, with standing collar having two rows of seven gilt buttons each. Trousers are plain and shoes are black. White trousers are sometimes worn with this uniform.

Insignia of rank for officers is worn on the shoulder pieces of the coat, which are dark blue, and a part of the garment.

Courtesy of Mr. Laurits S. Swenson. American Minister to Norway.

OFFICER. POLICE. NORWAY. FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

The Chief of Police and Chief Police Inspector have a border of gold lace one and one half inches wide and Police Adjutants, Chief Detectives and Commissioners have one inch border. The collars of officers' coats also having an edging of gold lace.

Under Officers and Constables wear the same type of uniform without gold lace on the collar and the front of the cap bears the seal of the city in which they are stationed instead of the Royal Arms. The cap has the gilt metal pompon.

Insignia of rank in the form of silver stars is worn on the shoulder pieces of the coat; an over-officer has three, a states officer two, and a district over-officer one.

Overcoats are double breasted and in winter a cap of dark curled fur is worn.

In summer both officers and men wear a single-breasted sack coat with standing collar, secured down the front with concealed buttons, and having two unpatched breast pockets with unbuttoned flaps.

SWEDEN

Army

The Swedes have always been a race of fighters and upon many a bloody battlefield, especially in the Thirty Years' War, proved their courage and military prowess. Gustavus Adolphus may fairly be said to be the father of the Swedish Army for it was he who brought its organization into such a high state of efficiency and inculcated lessons in discipline which lasted long after his death. In his time, 1611-1632, uniform, in the same sense in which we now understand the word, had not come into existence, and half armor was worn.

He however marked his brigades by different colored sashes worn diagonally across the body.

The earliest uniforms of the Swedish Army were of the cutaway type with knee breeches, long leggins, and three-cornered hat. From 1765-1778 the dress of the infantry consisted of a dark blue coat faced with yellow, yellow breeches, black leggins and a cocked hat. Officers wore a gorget and carried a pike, there being apparently no marks of distinction between the grades. The halberd was the insignia of a sergeant.

In 1779 the facing was changed to pink and the hat became a flat-topped derby with erect plume upon the left side. This regulation remained in vogue until 1802, when the swallow-tailed coat replaced the cutaway. At this time also the yellow facings were restored and epaulets came into vogue; those of the officers being of silver and of the non-commissioned officers of white worsted.

Swedish soldiers today possess both a dress and a service uniform the former being blue and the latter grey-green. The dragoons have a light blue uniform faced with white and a steel helmet with white plume, but with that exception uniforms are dark blue throughout, the shako being the almost universal head-dress. A cap is also worn, which in the case of officers is braided according to rank. A yellow welt appears upon the trousers of both officers and enlisted men in nearly every branch of the service.

The single-breasted tunic is the dress coat for all arms, except the light cavalry and the artillery, who have the hussar jacket. Officers have a yellow waist sash with a blue stripe in its center. The sword belt is worn underneath the coat.

The service uniform consists of a grey-green blouse having four outside pockets, and a dark blue rise and fall collar; trousers of the same color with a broad blue stripe, and a three-cornered grey-green hat with blue turned up edges. The hats and collars of officers have an edging of gold around them, those of the men being plain. The overcoat is of the same color, and of ulster form. When in full dress, officers of artillery and light cavalry wear the badges of their rank upon the collar; all other officers display them upon epaulets or shoulder knots which vary in form according to the degree of rank.

General	Three stars.
Lieutenant General	Two stars.
Major General	One star.
Colonel	Three stars.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars.
Major	One star.
Captain	Three stars.
First Lieutenant	Two stars.
Second Lieutenant	One star.

Service Insignia. With the grey-green uniform rank is indicated by stripes of gold braid upon a dark blue chevron-shaped field, directly above the cuff. In the case of officers, this field terminates in a knot, instead of a point and the top braid has a loop in it which follows the outline of the knot; non-commissioned officers have a pointed field and braid.

General	A very broad stripe nearly the width of the field and three small gold stars.
Lientenant General	Same braid and two stars.
Major General	Same braid and one star.

Colonel	One broad and three narrow stripes, the top stripe being broad.
Lieutenant Colonel	One broad and two narrow stripes.
Major	One broad and one narrow stripe.
Captain	Three narrow stripes.
First Lieutenant	Two narrow stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One narrow stripe.
Staff Sergeant	Two narrow stripes.
Sergeant	One narrow stripe.
Staff Corporal	Three yellow worsted stripes.
Corporal	Two yellow stripes.
Lance Corporal	One yellow stripe.

Navy

As in nearly all navies the uniform of the Swedish Navy is dark blue, with a white uniform for summer use. Officers have a full dress, an undress, a blue service, a white service and a mess uniform. The full dress coat is of the swallow-tailed type with two rows of gilt buttons. Flag officers have a gold embroidered standing collar and white lapels, secured to the collar; other officers have a turn down collar with plain open lapels. With this coat dark blue trousers with a gold stripe, and a cocked hat are worn; together with gold epaulets and sword belt. Flag officers also wear a gold sash. The epaulets have fringe of different thickness for the various grades. Deck officers wear a gold foul anchor on the pad; staff officers their corps device. The cocked hat of a flag officer has gold embroidered edges, strap and rosette and a black feather; that of other officers being edged with black silk and without the feather.

The undress coat is a double-breasted frock with plain lapels, turn down collar and two rows of six gilt buttons. With this coat plain trousers and a cap are worn. Epaulets

are not worn with undress. The cap is of the British model and has in front a gold embroidered device of an erect foul anchor surrounded by a wreath, with a crown above. Flag officers have a gold band; other officers one of mohair braid. All vizors are plain. In cold weather a vizorless cap of black astrakan with the anchor and crown without the wreath is worn.

The blue service coat is the double-breasted sack, similar to that of the British Navy. Plain trousers and the cap are worn with this dress. The white service coat is a single-breasted sack with standing collar, buttoned to the neck with five gilt buttons and having two waist pockets and detachable shoulder pieces of dark blue with insignia of grade. Cap, white trousers, and white shoes are worn with this coat.

The mess jacket extends to the hips has wide open lapels and two rows of six gilt buttons. Plain trousers and low cut vest are worn with this dress. The overcoat for all officers is a double-breasted dark blue ulster. Officers also have a long dark blue boat cloak.

In addition to the above uniforms, flag officers have another coat termed a vapenrock which is a double-breasted tunic with gold embroidered collar and white turn back fastened lapels. Stars indicating rank are displayed upon the collar of this coat.

Insignia of rank is worn upon the cuffs of the dress, the undress, the mess, and the blue service coats, and upon the shoulders of the white service coat; deck officers having the curl in the upper stripe and staff officers straight stripes with colored stripes between.

Admiral ..... One broad stripe with three stars, one in the center of the curl and one on either side.

Vice Admiral ..... One broad stripe, with a star on either side of the curl.

Rear Admiral .....One broad stripe with a star in the center of the curl.
Commander .....One medium stripe with three narrow stripes below.
Commander Captain
(First Class) ....One medium and two narrow stripes.
Commander Captain
(Second Class) ..One medium and one narrow stripe.
Captain .....Three narrow stripes.
Lieutenant .....Two narrow stripes.
Sub-Lieutenant .... One narrow stripe.

The uniforms of the enlisted men are similar to those of the British navy.

The Coast Artillery which forms a part of the navy have a dark blue uniform. The dress tunic is single-breasted with standing collar and eight gilt buttons. The service coat is single breasted with standing collar with four lapel covered but unpatched pockets. General officers have a broad gold stripe on their dress trousers, other officers two narrow ones. Epaulets are worn by officers with the dress coat, the thickness of the fringe varying according to rank. The cap is of the navy model with a device in front composed of two crossed cannon and forked lightning surrounded by a wreath and surmounted by a crown. This device is also displayed upon the epaulets, with the wreath omitted. Insignia of rank in the form of stripes of gold embroidery worn on the cuff, is the same as that worn by naval officers of the same relative rank, except that the top stripe has a pointed loop instead of a curl. The grades of officers in the coast artillery are: general, lieutenant general, major general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, lieutenant, sub-lieutenant.

CHAPTER XXVII

FINLAND—LITHUANIA—ESTONIA

Finland

Army

THE general color of the uniform of the army of Finland is grey. The head-dress for all ranks is a cap similar in form to that worn in our army with a green-gray band and having a white and blue cockade in front. Officers have gold cap cords and men grey ones. Vizors of all caps are black, those of general officers being embroidered in gold. In winter a cap of dark colored fur with side flaps is worn. The steel service helmet approximates the German model.

The coat for officers except those of the cavalry is a single-breasted sack, with six gilt buttons, stand and fall collar and four patch pockets with buttoned flaps. The collar and cuffs are of green-grey. Enlisted men have the same style of coat but without patch pockets, having instead two waist pockets with buttoned flaps.

The cavalry, both officers and men, have a grey sack coat with green-grey collars and cuffs, which is buttoned down the front with eight gilt buttons and has eight rows of grey braid across the front. The cuffs have two similar vertical stripes.

Grey-green breeches are worn by both officers and

men of most arms of the service, with black boots; but the cavalry have red breeches. The artillery uniform is similar to that of the infantry but their coats have dark blue collars and cuffs, and dark blue trousers are worn in place of breeches. Both breeches and trousers have a welt or stripe which differs in color according to the arm of the service. A double-breasted grey ulster is worn by all ranks. Belts are tan, officers wearing the strap over the right shoulder. The sword is of the straight bladed saber type with the Lion of Finland shown in outline on the guard. The sword knot is gold for officers and leather for men. In full dress, officers wear a white sash with four rows of small light blue squares, and cavalry officers have a black dispatch pouch with a gold and grey belt. In summer enlisted men wear at times, over the trousers, a grey shirt in place of the coat.

Insignia of rank is displayed upon the collar, which in the case of generals has a wide border around the bottom and in front, of a special type of grey braid; in the case of field officers a wide and a narrow border of plain grey braid; and in the case of captains and subalterns a narrow border of plain grey braid. The devices shown on the front of the collar are as follows, all devices being in gold:

General	Three Finland lions.
Lieutenant General	Two lions.
Major General	One lion.
Colonel	Three roses.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two roses.
Major	One rose.
Captain	Three roses.
First Lieutenant	Two roses.
Second Lieutenant	One rose.

Non-commissioned officers have a double horizontal grey stripe on the collar with a silver button at the end. Their grades of rank are marked by white stripes across the end of the shoulder pieces of their coats.

First Class Sergeant..... Three stripes.
Sergeant ..... Two stripes.
Corporal ..... One stripe.

A warrant officer has a broad gold stripe across the end of his shoulder piece. The shoulder pieces of the coats differ greatly in color according to subdivision of arm of the service, and regiment. Some of them are of a solid color and others have a central stripe of one color and a wide edging of another. The one in most general use is that of the infantry which has a green center and grey-green borders.

In full dress most officers wear a shoulder knot of twisted embroidery having a grey center edged on both sides with gold, somewhat similar in form to that used by our officers just prior to the World War.

Navy

Dark blue for winter and white for summer are the colors of the uniforms of the navy of Finland. The full dress for officers is cut like civilian evening dress, the coat having long lapels with three small gilt buttons on either side below them. The vest is white and cut low with five small buttons, and the trousers have a narrow gold stripe. A cocked hat with white and blue cockade and gold strap; and gold epaulets are worn with this dress. The hat for flag officers has a wide edging of gold. Epaulets vary in the type of fringe according to rank and have the lion of Finland in gold, on the pad.

The frock coat is similar to that worn in our navy, the blue service coat is the double-breasted sack and the white service the single-breasted sack with detachable shoulder pieces. The overcoat is a double-breasted ulster and officers also have a long boat cape fastened with a gold frog. The cap device for officers is the lion in a circular medallion, surrounded by a wreath with an erect foul anchor above. Belts are black with a circular buckle showing the lion and have two slings. The sword is single edged, straight bladed with the lion on the guard. It has a black leather scabbard with gilt mountings. A dirk is sometimes worn in its place.

Insignia of rank for officers is worn on the cuff of the blue coats and on the shoulders of the white coats in the form of straight gold stripes with a gold lion above, the grades being marked in the following manner:

Admiral	One wide stripe, with three narrow stripes above.
Vice Admiral	Same with two stripes.
Rear Admiral	Same with one stripe.
Commodore	One wide stripe.
Captain	Three narrow stripes.
Lieutenant Captain	Two stripes with half stripe between.
Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Sub-Lieutenant	One stripe.

Engineer officers have red stripes beween their rank stripes and medical officers white.

Petty officers wear a dark blue or a white sack suit similar to that worn by officers with insignia of rank in the form of small chevrons worn point downwards above the elbow. Chief petty officers have a single gold chevron, first, second and third class petty officers have three, two or one stripe red chevron according to grade.

The shirt of the sailor's blue uniform has a light blue collar with three white stripes. This shirt is worn outside the trousers. The cap is of the soft topped vizorless type with a white and blue cockade in the front above the band bearing the name of the ship.

Diplomatic

Uniforms are not worn by the members of the Finnish Diplomatic Corps.

Police

The police of Finland wear a dark blue uniform with a cloth cap having a black vizor, with the county insignia enclosed in a silver wreath in front. In the winter a fur cap is worn similar to that of the army. The coat is single breasted with open lapels, six silver buttons and two patch breast pockets. For five years' service two blue stripes are worn around the cuff; for ten a silver stripe is placed between them; for fifteen two silver stripes, and for twenty a gold stripe. The overcoat is double breasted with a detachable collar piece of dark colored fur. The shoes are black with high tops and laced up the front like hunting boots. Constables all have a Browning pistol in a holster attached to a black belt having a silver lion buckle. Mounted men also have a saber and others a black baton. Mounted constables wear riding breeches in place of trousers. Officers wear silver epaulets with blue cloth pad and silver fringe, a silver sword belt, and a saber. In full dress they have a silver sash with four blue stripes. Their cap has a cord of twisted silver. The trousers of officers have two light

blue stripes arranged one on either side of the seam, those of the men being plain.

Insignia of rank for officers of police is displayed upon a blue gorget patch one half the width of the collar.

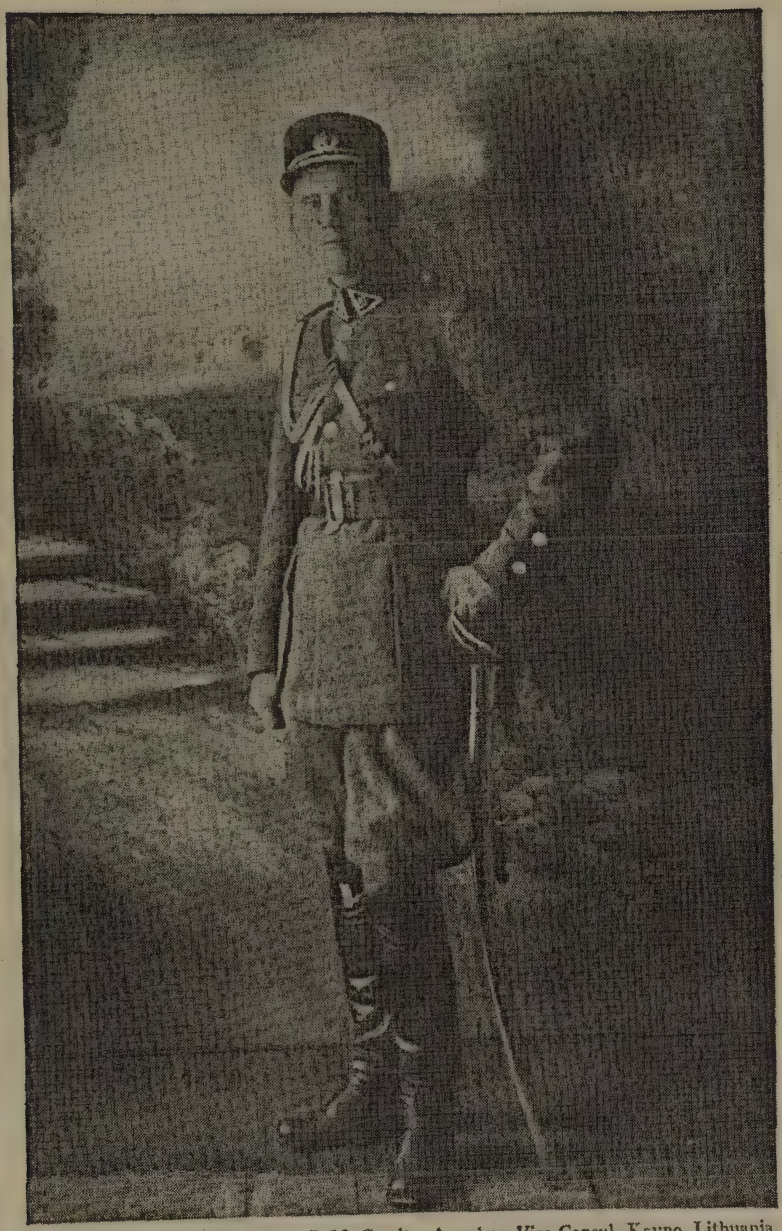
Commissioner	Three large silver roses.
Deputy Commissioner	Two roses.
Inspector	One rose.
Captain	Three small silver roses.
Senior Lieutenant	Two roses.
Junior Lieutenant	One rose.

Non-commissioned officers wear their insignia upon the shoulder pieces of the coat which for all enlisted men has an edging of silver. A sergeant wears a braided stripe of silver down the center and a corporal a plain stripe.

LITHUANIA

Army

The troops of the army of Lithuania are dressed in khaki. The cap is straight sided similar in form to that of our army at the time of the Spanish war with a Lorraine cross in front which in the case of officers is enclosed in a wreath. The color of the band indicates the branch of the service. The coat is a single-breasted sack with standing collar, four patch pockets and five brass buttons. On the front of the collar is worn a triangular gorget patch of arm of service facing. When on duty all officers and men wear breeches and black knee length boots, the breeches of the cavalry being red and those of the other branches of the service being khaki. Off duty officers are permitted to wear trousers,



Courtesy of Mr. C. M. Gerrity, American Vice Consul, Kovno, Lithuania.

OFFICER. ENGINEERS. LITHUANIAN ARMY. SERVICE UNIFORM.

those of the cavalry being dark blue. Officers wear the tan leather Sam Browne belt with a strap over the right shoulder and a curved saber in a steel scabbard, similar in form to the sword in used in our army at the time of the Civil War. The saber of the men is of the same type as that of the officers. The overcoat is the double-breasted ulster. A soft vizorless cap resembling our oversea cap is used as a fatigue cap.

Orange is worn as a service facing by the infantry; white by the cavalry; red by the engineers; and black by the artillery, staff and aviation.

Insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder pieces of the coat. A general has two large gold stars; a brigadier general one, a colonel three small stars mounted on round plates, arranged in the form of a triangle; a lieutenant colonel two similar stars and a major one. A captain has three unmounted stars, a first lieutenant two and a second lieutenant one.

General officers have the collar of their coat ornamented with gold braid and their trousers have a broad red stripe.

Non-commissioned officers wear small chevrons on each arm, point downward above the elbow.

ESTONIA

Army

The uniforms of the army of Estonia are dark blue for dress, khaki for service, and British in cut. Insignia of rank is in the form of stripes around the cuff; the top stripe having a curl similar to that worn by many naval officers.

The grades are marked in the following manner:

Major General	Two broad gold stripes.
Brigadier General	One broad stripe.
Colonel	One medium and one narrow stripe.
Major	One medium stripe.
Captain	Four narrow silver stripes.
Junior Captain	Three stripes.
First Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One stripe.
Staff Sergeant	Four narrow blue stripes.
Sergeant	Three stripes.
Corporal	Two stripes.
Lance Corporal	One stripe.

Officers also wear on the shoulder pieces of the coat a stripe of gold or silver braid which is of zigzag form for general officers and undulating for others.

CHAPTER XXVIII

RUSSIA—LATVIA

Russia

DARK green may be said to have been the standard color of the uniform of the Russian soldier under the Empire, although scarlet, white and blue coats were worn to some extent. The uniforms were both handsome and serviceable and with a few exceptions were singularly free from gaudy and useless ornamentation.

General officers had a dark green, double-breasted coat, without buttons, reaching to the crotch; the trousers were blue grey with two red stripes; the head dress a black fur hat with double-headed eagle in front. A white belt encircled the waist, but did not support the sword.

A general of infantry had scarlet collar and cuffs; embroidered with gold, and gold epaulets and breast cords; a general of cavalry had silver embroidery in place of gold, and silver epaulets, breast cord, and cap ornament; a general of artillery had the same uniform as that of a general of infantry, except that the collar and cuffs were black instead of red. The general staff wore the same coat as did generals, except that the collar was black, embroidered in silver to the shoulder; epaulets of silver, without fringe, breast cord of silver, cuff of black faced with red with an overlaid vertical

piece having four silver braids arranged crosswise. Their trousers had a single red welt in place of the stripe and their cap ornament was the silver eagle. Infantry of the Guard had a black fur hat with eight-pointed star cockade in front; double-breasted buttonless coat, piped down the right breast with red, yellow or white, according to regiment, standing collar of red, light blue, dark green, or yellow, ornamented with two gold or silver stripes on either side, extending from the front nearly to the shoulder; overlaid vertical cuff with three bands of gold or silver braid, arranged crosswise, red or yellow shoulder pieces, and dark green trousers with red or yellow welt. Grenadier regiments and Infantry of the Line wore practically the same uniform as Infantry of the Guard, except that their cap ornament was the eagle; their coats were not piped down the front and lacked the stripes on the collar and did not have the vertical cuff, and their trousers were plain. Cuirassiers had a steel helmet and cuirass, white coats faced with red, yellow, or light blue, and blue trousers with welt to match facings. Uhlans wore the lancer helmet, blue coats with red breast, and blue trousers with red welt. There were two hussar regiments in the army. The first had red coats with yellow braid and dark blue trousers with yellow stripe; the second had green coats, braided with white; and red trousers with white stripe. The head dress of both regiments was the busby with red bag and white plume. The dragoons were dressed in dark green, faced with red, white, or light blue. Their head covering consisted of a tall cap of the color of their facings with fur sides.

Cossacks wore the tall fur hat with star cockade in front, and their coat was the long single-breasted frock.

Official photographs. U. S. Army.

RUSSIAN INFANTRY. SERVICE UNIFORM. CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Trousers usually matched the coat in color and had a red, yellow or light blue stripe. The coats of the Cossack Guard regiments were scarlet for the Ural and Keiser regiments, and a bright blue for the Ataman regiment. The Kuban and Terek regiments wore reddish brown. The Don, Astrachen and Ural regiments wore a light blue uniform and the other regiments generally dark green. Artillery other than that of the Cossacks wore practically the same uniform as that of the infantry. Coats in all branches of the service except dragoons and uhlans were without buttons. The overcoat for all troops was a grey ulster. The Russian sword was single-edged, slightly curved and having a simple knuckle-bow guard. It was worn by both officers and men, suspended from a narrow leather belt, which passed over the right shoulder. Usually the knuckle guard was to the rear, and the tip of the scabbard on a line with the ankle, and several inches to the rear of it. Although some officers wore epaulets when in full dress, insignia of rank was almost universally displayed upon shoulder pieces of gold, extending from the top of the sleeve to the collar, the grades being distinguished in the following manner:

For general officers a strap of solid gold embroidery, of zigzag pattern.

Field Marshal	Two gold crossed batons.
General of Infantry or Cavalry	No device.
Lieutenant General	Three silver stars.
Major General	Two silver stars.

For colonels, lientenant colonels and majors the strap contained three broad stripes of gold with two narrow stripes and a border of the color of the regimental fac-

ing. The strap of a colonel was without device; that of a lieutenant colonel has three silver stars, and that of a major two silver stars. The strap of captains and subalterns had a narrow stripe of regimental color down the center and a border of the same color.

Captain	No device.
Second Captain	Four silver stars.
First Lieutenant	Three silver stars.
Second Lieutenant	Two silver stars.

Stars on all straps were placed side by side, if two, and in the form of a triangle if three. An extra star was placed above the third. Straps of all regimental officers bore the number of the regiment as well as the insignia of rank. Staff Sergeants had a stripe of gold across the colored shoulder-piece of their coat, sergeants three stripes of yellow cloth, corporals two, and lance corporals one.

Navy

Russia, unlike most other countries in the days of the Empire dressed her naval officers in dark green. The full dress uniform consisted of a swallow-tailed coat with gold epaulets, cocked hat and trousers with gold stripe; the dress uniform was a frock coat with epaulets, plain trousers and a cap; the service a single-breasted sack coat, plain trousers and a cap. Officers often wore a short dirk in place of the sword except when in full dress.

Insignia of rank was displayed in the form of gold or silver stripes around the cuff the top stripe having the curl. Line and engineer officers wore gold stripes, all other officers stripes of silver.

The grades were marked in the following manner:

Admiral	Three broad stripes, with three stars above.
Vice Admiral	Same with two stars.
Rear Admiral	Same with one star.
Captain	Same without star.
Commander	Two broad stripes.
Lieutenant Commander	One broad stripe with three narrow stripes below.
Lieutenant	One broad and two narrow stripes.
Sub-Lieutenant	One broad and one narrow stripe.
Warrant Officer	One narrow stripe without the curl.

Medical officers wore white between their stripes, naval constructors red, and judge advocates, crimson. Officers' overcoats were black for ordinary wear and grey with a fur collar for extremely cold weather.

Enlisted men wore a jersey with blue and white horizontal stripes, a blue jumper, very dark blue trousers and a cap similar to that of the British navy. Their pea coat was grey. Rating marks were worn bv petty officers on each sleeve above the elbow.

Both officers and men had a white uniform for summer wear.

The author has been unable to secure any authoritative data regarding the uniforms of the army and navy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

LATVIA

Army Uniforms

The uniform of the Army of Latvia is olive green with black leather knee-length boots.

Cap. Olive green band with top of arm of service color. The cap is larger at the top than at the base but

the sides slant upward without any overhang. Black vizor with cap cord to match top. National device on the front of cap. Tops are as follows:

Staff	White.
Infantry	Dark red.
Artillery	Bright blue.
Cavalry	Yellow.
Technical Troops	Dark brown.
Frontier	Light green.

Tunic. Olive green, single breasted, five gilt buttons, two patch pockets on breast, two pockets not patch but with button flap on each side. Edges of flaps of upper pockets have tracing of arm of service color, as does cuff which slants from front to rear. Shoulder pieces of olive green piped on edges with service facing and bearing arm of service device. Standing collar of coat has a collar field oblong in form of arm of service color with a stripe extending diagonally across it, highest point at the rear. This stripe is yellow for the staff and white for all other branches.

Breeches. Olive green, riding type, with piping of service facings down outer seams.

Boots. Black leather reaching to knee.

Belt. Tan leather, brass oblong buckle without device.

Overcoat. Olive green, single breasted ulster, five gilt buttons. Collar field on turn-down collar. Shoulder pieces as on tunic. Belted in back with four buttons on belt.

Officers

Officers wear same type of uniform as that of the men with the following exceptions: Cap cord is parted so as to pass above and below device in center of cap.

The cuff is of a darker shade of green and has an overlaid vertical piece extending from front of sleeve to near middle of sleeve. The vertical piece is also of darker green and its rear edge and the upper edge of the lower cuff are piped with service facing. Officers wear the Sam Browne belt of tan leather with strap over the right shoulder. Their overcoat is a double-breasted ulster, with collar field and shoulder pieces.

Insignia of Rank

Both officers and non-commissioned officers wear the insignia of their rank on the collar field.

General Officers	Gold stripe on white field with three four-pointed gold stars displayed on stripe.
Colonel	Silver stripe on service field with two four-pointed gold stars.
Lieutenant Colonel	Silver stripe with one four-pointed gold star.
Captain	Silver stripe, three five-pointed gold stars of smaller size.
First Lieutenant	Silver stripe, two gold stars.
Second Lieutenant	Silver stripe, one gold star.

Non-Commissioned Officers

For all non-commissioned officers except those of the staff corps the stripe is white on service facing field. Staff Corps stripe is yellow.

Staff Sergeant	Broad vertical stripe of silver extending from top to bottom of collar field near the front.
First Sergeant	Broad gold vertical stripe.
Sergeant	Three narrow gold vertical stripes.
Corporal	Two narrow gold vertical stripes.
Lance Corporal	One narrow gold vertical stripe.

Arm of Service Devices on Shoulder Pieces

Generals	Crossed rifle, sword and cannon surrounded by a wreath of laurel.
Staff	Same, omitting wreath.
Infantry	Crossed rifles.
Artillery	Crossed cannon.
Cavalry	Crossed saber and rifle.
Pioneers	Crossed spade and axe.
Medical	Serpent and staff.
Pharmacist	Serpent and mortar.
Veterinary	Serpent.
Tank	Machine gun on winged truck wheels.
Aviation	Wings and propeller.

Aviation and Tank Corps

Members of the Aviation and Tank Corps wear a dark brown-black uniform of the same type as the other arms of the service. Their facing color is maroon. Cuff pieces and collar are black.

Service Uniform for War

The service uniform is olive green or brown-black according to arm of service. With this uniform a steel helmet of French model is worn. A vizorless fatigue cap somewhat similar in form to our overseas cap is worn when the helmet is not in use.

Navy

The Navy uniform for both officers and men is dark blue.

Officers—Full Dress

Dark blue cap, English model, with gold embroidered device of anchor and National Cockade, encircled in

wreath of laurel. Cap cord of gold separated in center so as to pass above and below device.

Dark blue double-breasted frock coat, English model, and two rows of five gilt buttons; insignia on sleeve. With this coat white shirt, white collar with turned back points and black bow tie is worn.

Plain dark blue trousers. Belt of black leather with gilt plate and two slings. A cross-hilted dirk suspended from these two slings takes the place of the sword which is not worn in this Navy.

Officers—Undress

Cap	Same as for full dress.
Coat	Double-breasted sack, two rows of three gilt buttons each. Insignia of rank on sleeve. With this coat same collar and shirt is worn as for full dress but the tie is black four-in-hand. The dirk is worn with the belt under the coat.
Trousers	Plain, dark blue.
Overcoat	Double breasted with turned back lapels, two rows of three gilt buttons in front. Two buttons on strap in back.

Insignia of Rank

Insignia of Rank is worn on cuffs and consists of stripes of gold braid. The top stripe has the English curl. Over the stripes are worn stars according to rank.

Admiral	Three stripes and three four-pointed gold stars.
Captain	Two stripes and two four-pointed gold stars.
Commander	Two stripes and one four-pointed star (gold).
Lieutenant 1st grade	One stripe and three five-pointed stars (gold).

Lieutenant 2nd grade ..One stripe and two five-pointed stars (gold).
Lieutenant 3rd grade ..One stripe and one five-pointed star (gold).

White Uniform

The white uniform consists of a cap with white top and dark blue band with the same device and cap cord as for full dress. White single-breasted coat buttoned to the neck, five gilt buttons, standing collar; white trousers and white shoes. Insignia of rank with this uniform is displayed in miniature on patches of blue cloth set in center of cuff.

Enlisted Men

Chief petty officers wear a dark blue double-breasted sack coat, the opening at the neck displaying the colored jersey. The coat has two rows of five gilt buttons each. The trousers are dark blue. They wear the same headdress as the other enlisted men.

Petty officers and men wear a dark blue soft vizorless cap with cap ribbon showing name of ship. A shirt of dark blue open at neck with light blue collar. Near the edge of the collar a red stripe with a narrow white stripe in its center. The shirt is worn inside the trousers. The jersey is of narrow red and white stripes. Trousers are dark blue, wide at bottom and fastened at hip with gilt buttons, two on each side; black shoes.

White Uniform

The white uniform consists of a white top cap, white shirt with light blue collar and cuffs, white trousers and black shoes.

Insignia of Rank

Warrant Officer

Boatswain ..... Gold chevron of single stripe worn point down above the elbow with device of anchor in red above chevron.

Petty Officers

Ship Sergeant .. Chevron of three gold stripes narrower than that of the Boatswain.
Deck Corporal.. Two stripes.
Chief Sailor ... One stripe.

Above the insignia of rank is worn the distinctive mark of the branch. Branch marks are all dark red.

Branch Marks

Ship Sergeant ..... Erect foul anchor.
Deck Corporal ..... Erect foul anchor.
Quartermaster ..... Wheel.
Signalmen ..... Crossed flags.
Gunner ..... Crossed cannon
Torpedo ..... Crossed torpedos.
Mine ..... Mine.
Electrician ..... Searchlight.
Radio ..... Crossed lightning.
Diver ..... Helmet.
Machinist ..... Propeller.
Engineer ..... Gear wheel.
Oiler ..... Wheel and propeller.
Fireman ..... Crossed shovels.
Medical ..... Red cross.

The author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Chief of the General Staff of the Latvian Army who loaned him the original plates from which the army and the navy uniforms were made. The information contained in this chaper is compiled from those plates.

CHAPTER XXIX

MEXICO—CUBA

Mexico

Army

THE full dress uniform of the Mexican army is black. The cap is similar in shape to that worn in our army, has a band of arm of service color and a black vizor. In front is the service device and above it a cockade of the national colors. Officers have a gold or silver chin strap to match the buttons of their coat, and rank stripes around the band of the same metal. Enlisted men have a leather strap and a plain band.

The coat is single breasted with seven gilt or silver buttons, with a standing collar having gorget patch, vertical cuff piece of the same color as the coat and service badges worn on the gorget patches. Trousers bear a stripe of service facing. Shoes are black. Epaulets of gold or silver are worn by officers, those of generals having laurel leaf embroidery on the strap, those of field officers being plain, and those of line officers being without fringe. Badges of rank are worn upon the pad of the epaulet. A major general wears a sash around the waist of gold and light blue, a brigadier general one of gold and green, and field officers one of red.

Officers have a sword belt of gold or silver with black stripes, and a buckle bearing the national arms. They

wear a dispatch pouch of black leather suspended from the left shoulder by strap of the same material as the sword belt.

The following insignia of rank in gold or silver is worn by officers around the cap and the cuffs:

Generals	Laurel leaves.
Colonel	Three medium stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two medium and one narrow.
Major	One medium and one narrow.
Captain	Three narrow stripes.
Second Captain	Two gold and one silver, or the reverse.
First Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One stripe.

Insignia of rank is also worn on the epaulets in the following manner:

Major General	Eagle in wreath with silver star on each side.
Brigadier General	Eagle in wreath.
Colonel	Three stars in a line, vertical.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars.
Major	One star.
Captain	Three bars, horizontal.
Second Captain	Two gold and one silver, or the reverse.
First Lieutenant	Two bars.
Second Lieutenant	One bar.

Arm of service facings, shown on the cap, the gorget patch and the trouser stripe are as follows:

General	Gold.
General Staff	Light blue edged with red.
Infantry	Scarlet.
Cavalry	Light blue.
Artillery	Carmine (double trouser stripe).
Engineers	Red (double trouser stripe.)
Medical	Carmine edged with white.
Presidential Guard	Light blue (double trouser stripe).

General officers and officers of the general staff have gold buttons. Officers and men of the infantry, artillery, engineers, and medical corps have gilt buttons; those of the cavalry, veterinary corps and Presidential Guard have silver ones. Members of the Aviation Corps wear red trousers with dark blue stripes and have gilt buttons.

Non-commissioned officers wear diagonal arm of service stripes on each cuff, a sergeant, first class, having three, a sergeant two and a corporal one.

The service uniform is grey drab in color. The cap is of the same shape as that of the full dress uniform but without rank stripes for officers. The coat is a single-breasted sack with seven dull buttons, four patched pockets, and a stand and fall collar. Trousers are worn by foot soldiers and breeches by mounted troops. Officers wear breeches and tan leather puttees and men leggins of the same color as the uniform. Leather equipment is tan, officers wearing the Sam Browne belt with the strap over the left shoulder. The sword is attached to this belt. Arm of service badges are bronze. Officers wear the insignia of their rank in bronze on the shoulder pieces of the coat which are of the same material as the rest of the garment; the devices being the same as those worn on the epaulet.

The arm of service badges of the various branches are as follows:

General Staff ..... Crossed sword and key, with sun behind.
Infantry ..... Crossed rifles and bugle.
Cavalry ..... Crossed sabers and spiked helmet.
Artillery ..... Crossed cannon and shell.
Engineer ..... Winged basket and crossed spade, hammer and torch.

Medical	A serpent entwined around a pillar, with looking glass above, all enclosed in a wreath of laurel.
Veterinary	Serpent and staff enclosed in wreath.
Signal	Crossed flags and torch.
Justice	A sword supporting scales.
Presidential Guard	Star bearing national arms.
Music	A lyre.
Masters at Arms	Crossed foils and plastron.
Gendarmes	Cavalry device enclosed in letter G.
Aviation	Propeller and two wings.

Navy

Mexican naval officers in full dress wear a cocked hat, a double-breasted swallow-tail coat with two rows of seven gold buttons each, gold epaulets and sword belt, sword with slightly curved blade, dark blue trousers with gold stripe, and white gloves. The collar and pocket flaps are embroidered according to rank. The cuffs bear rank stripes in gold, without the curl but with a star above. The dress uniform consists of a cocked hat, a double-breasted frock coat, gold sword belt with sword, gold epaulets, and trousers with gold stripe. The undress uniform is composed of a cap, frock coat and trousers without stripe. Epaulets are not worn with this dress. For ordinary service dress, officers wear a cap, a double-breasted sack coat, white collar, black four-in-hand tie, and plain dark blue trousers. All of these coats have gold rank stripes, and black shoes are worn with them. A white single-breasted sack coat, white cap, trousers and shoes are worn in summer. All epaulets are fringed. Those of flag officers have two crossed anchors on the pad, those of captain a single foul anchor, those of lieutenants being plain. Rank stripes for officers

are as follows, those of flag officers being worn above laurel embroidery which extends across the cuff and down the back of it.

Vice Admiral ..... Three stripes.
Rear Admiral ..... Two stripes.
Commodore ..... One stripe.

Captain:

First Class ..... Four stripes.
Second Class ..... Three stripes.
Third Class ..... Two, with narrow one between.

Lieutenant:

First Class ..... Two stripes.
Second Class ..... One, with narrow one below.
Third Class ..... One stripe.

Staff officers wear the same stripes according to their rank, omitting the star and having in its place their branch device. For the machinist branch this is a propeller and for the medical the same as the army.

Enlisted men wear the types of blue and white uniforms usual in most navies. Chief petty officers have three narrow stripes around the cuff, others small chevrons on the upper part of the sleeve worn point upward. Branch badges are also worn.

Diplomatic

Diplomatic uniforms were abolished in 1922. Previous to that time members of the Diplomatic Corps wore the same uniform as that of the French Diplomatic Corps, while the Consular Corps used that of the British Consular Service.

CUBA

Army

The full dress uniform of the Cuban army consists of a dark blue cap resembling the United States model with a black vizor; a single-breasted dark blue tunic with standing collar and seven gilt buttons; and light blue trousers with arm of service stripe. The cap has the national arms in front with the arm of service device below, and in the case of officers has gold rank stripes around the base and gold chin strap. General and field officers have gold embroidered vizors of laurel design.

On each side of the standing collar of the tunic are worn arm of service badges and on the cuff is a vertical piece of arm of service color. On the shoulders officers wear knots of gold cord interlaced in the manner of two figures eight upon which rank badges are displayed in gold.

Arm of service colors are: infantry green, cavalry yellow, artillery red, engineers carmine, signal corps orange, medical purple. The devices of the different branches are; infantry crossed rifles, cavalry crossed sabers, light artillery crossed field guns, heavy artillery crossed cannon, engineers tower of castle, signal corps crossed flags, medical a caduceus.

General officers wear the insignia of rank on the collar and not on the shoulders; a major general having two five-pointed stars, a brigadier general one. Shoulder insignia for other officers is as follows:

Colonel ..... Three stars.
Lieutenant Colonel ..... Two stars.
Major ..... One star.

Captain ..... Three V-shaped bars.
First Lieutenant ..... Two bars.
Second Lieutenant ..... One bar.

Insignia of rank in the form of gold stripes encircling the cuff, is also worn on full dress; the stripes on the sleeve and on the cap corresponding. A colonel has six stripes, a lieutenant colonel five, a major four, a captain three, a first lieutenant two, and a second lieutenant one.

Officers are permitted to wear a white uniform in summer, the coat having a standing collar, and seven gilt buttons. With this uniform insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder pieces which are of the same material as the coat. These pieces also bear the national coat of arms in gilt.

Enlisted men have a dark blue full dress uniform similar to that worn by officers but wear tan shoes with it instead of black.

Service uniforms for both officers and men are brown khaki in color and similar in cut to those worn in our army during the World War. The collar however is of the turn down type instead of standing. Bronze ornaments are worn on it; the buttons of the coat being also of that metal. Either a cap or a campaign hat, grey in color and with high peak, are worn with this uniform. When coat is not worn rank badges are displayed upon the shoulder pieces of the khaki shirt. The tie with this dress is khaki colored. When this uniform is used for parade colored arm of service shoulder pieces are worn. Leather equipment is tan.

Navy

Cuba has a small but efficient navy, the highest officer in which holds the rank of captain. Uniforms and in-

signia of rank are the same as those of the United States Navy except that officers have the national arms enclosed in a wreath for their cap badge and enlisted men tie their neck scarf in a club knot.

Police

The uniforms of the Cuban police are made of dark blue washable material trimmed around the collar and down front of coat with black braid. The breeches also have a stripe of black braid. Black leather puttees and shoes are worn. The coat is fastened with concealed buttons and has two rows of five silver buttons placed one on either side well over towards the shoulder. The shield is worn between the second and the third buttons on the left side. The cap is straight sided, dark blue in color, resembling that worn by our troops at the time of the Spanish War and has the wearer's number in front enclosed in wreath. The pistol, in a black leather holster, is worn on the right side, the club on the left, the belt being underneath the coat.

Insignia of rank for officers, is worn on the shoulders, a commandant having a star, a captain three horizontal bars and a lieutenant two bars. Non-commissioned officers wear chevrons point upward above the elbow, a sergeant having three stripes and a corporal one. Officers have a knot of black braid on the cuff and their cap is similar in form to that worn by United States Army officers. Those above the rank of lieutenant are permitted to wear a white uniform on special occasions.

CHAPTER XXX

GUATEMALA—HONDURAS—SALVADOR—PANAMA

GUATEMALA

Army

THE colors of the uniforms of the army of Guatemala are dark blue for dress and olive drab for service.

Dress Uniform

A cap of English model with black vizor and the national arms in front in gilt metal; a single-breasted tunic with standing collar and seven gilt or silver buttons; trousers or breeches with double arm of service stripes, and black shoes or boots. The cavalry also have white cloth riding breeches, English style, without stripe.

The arm of service facing colors are as follows:

Infantry	Yellow.
Cavalry	White.
Artillery	Red.
Engineers	Blue.
General Staff	Green.
Justice	Black.

Members of the Medical Corps do not have a trouser stripe but wear a Red Cross brassard on the left arm.

Insignia of rank is worn on the cuff of the coat and in the case of general officers on the collar also. A major general has three silver stars; a brigadier general two. All other officers wear short stripes of gold or silver according to the arm of the service. Field officers have stripes one centimetre wide and seven long; a colonel having three, a lieutenant colonel two, and a major one of gold and one of silver. Line officers have stripes five millimetres wide and five centimetres long, a captain having three, a first lieutenant two, and a second lieutenant one. Officers of infantry, artillery, medical corps, justice, general staff and aviation have gold stripes; officers of cavalry, engineers and telegraph service silver stripes.

Buttons on coats are gilt or silver to match arm of service rank stripe. Non-commissioned officers wear stripes on the cuff of arm of service color, a staff sergeant having three, a sergeant two, and a corporal one.

Service Uniform

Service uniform consists of a cap with national device in front, a single-breasted sack coat with standing collar, four patched pockets and five buttons; trousers or breeches, leggins and tan shoes or boots.

In summer the men wear a palm hat lined with cloth in place of the cap. Leather equipment is tan, officers wearing the Sam Browne belt with the strap over the right shoulder. Officers of the general staff wear a brassard of silk of the national colors with blue letters thereon showing the unit to which they belong. The overcoat is olive drab with two rows of seven buttons each. The buttons of both the coat and the overcoat bear devices showing the branch of service.

HONDURAS

Army

The full dress uniform of the army of Honduras is dark blue and comprises a cap of Prussian model, a double-breasted tunic with two rows of seven buttons each and having a standing collar of the same color as the coat; and trousers with arm of service stripe. The artillery and engineers have dark red trouser stripe; the other branches of the service marine blue.

The service uniform is of olive green khaki with a coffee-colored sombrero. White uniforms are worn in summer. The sword for both officers and men is of the machete type.

Insignia of rank is worn on the cuff in the form of gold stripes for officers, and arm of service stripes for non-commissioned officers, the grades being marked in the following manner:

Major General	Two stripes (15 millimetres wide).
Brigadier General	One stripe.
Colonel	Three stripes (10 millimetres wide).
Lieutenant Colonel	Two gold, and one silver stripe.
Major	One gold stripe.
Captain	Three stripes (5 millimetres wide).
First Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One stripe.
Sergeant, First Class	Three stripes (1 millimetre wide).
Sergeant, Second Class	Two stripes.

Navy

Officers of the navy wear practically the same uniform as those of the army and have the same insignia

of rank. The sailors wear the blue, and the white uniforms of the same general type as those in use in most navies.

Police

The police wear a dark blue single-breasted coat with seven silver buttons and two outside pockets; dark blue trousers with a white stripe and a dark blue cap. On the sleeves of the coat is worn a white brassard secured with two buttons. The belt is of black leather and supports a holster of the same in which the revolver is carried. A peculiarity of the police equipment of this country is the club, which has a concealed knife blade extending about a third of its length. A blue and white cord is attached to the club. Officers have a sword in place of the club.

Insignia of rank is worn on the cuff, a captain having three silver stripes, a lieutenant two and an inspector one.

SALVADOR

Army

Dark blue is the color of the full dress uniform of the troops of the army of Salvador, and grey-green that of the service uniform.

Full Dress

The full dress consists of a kepi of French model, in the case of officers, braided according to rank; and a single-breasted dark blue tunic edged down the front

with red and having six gilt buttons; a red collar and red vertical cuff piece with one button; dark blue trousers or breeches, and black shoes or boots. General officers have gold stripes of twisted laurel leaf embroidery around the cap and collar (major general two; brigadier general one) and a gold stripe on their trousers or riding breeches. Other officers have straight stripes of gold or silver around the kepi according to rank, those of field officers being gold and of line officers silver; and red trouser stripe. The following arm of service badges are worn on the collar by all except general officers. They are gilt and the regimental number is combined with them.

Infantry	Crossed rifles.
Cavalry	Crossed sabers.
Artillery	Crossed cannon.
Engineers	Castle.

Insignia of rank for officers is shown on the cap, the cuffs and the epaulets, the stripes on the cap corresponding to those on the cuff. Cuff insignia is in the form of twisted gold embroidery for generals; straight gold stripes for field officers, and straight silver stripes for line officers. All stripes encircle the cuff the grades being marked in the following manner:

Major General	Two twisted stripes of laurel.
Brigadier	One stripe.
Colonel	Three gold stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stripes.
Major	One gold and one silver stripe.
Captain	Three silver stripes.
First Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One stripe.

All epaulets are of gold, and fringed and bear the following devices:

Major General	Three gold stars in form of triangle.
Brigadier General	Two stars, horizontal.
Colonel	Three gold stars, vertical.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars.
Major	One star.
Captain	Three silver stars, vertical.
First Lieutenant	Two stars.
Second Lieutenant	One star.

Non-commissioned officers wear gold stripes diagonally across the cuff; a sergeant, first class having two and a sergeant second class one. Sergeants of the first class are armed with the saber.

The full dress cap has a pompon, which is white for generals and white and blue for all other officers. The sword has a curved blade and a single knuckle-bow guard. The sword belt is of black leather. Officers wear a red sash with gold tassels around the waist and a dispatch pouch of Prussian model with gilt arms, attached to a belt of the national colors.

Enlisted men wear a uniform similar to that of the officers except that their kepi has a red band in place of rank stripes. The cap has a blue and white pompon and the red collar of the coat bears arm of service insignia. Leather equipment and footwear are black.

Service Uniform

The service uniform is grey-green and consists of a felt sombrero, a single-breasted sack coat with four patch pockets and six brass buttons, and plain trousers or riding breeches. The shoulder pieces are of the color

of a coat for the men; and members of the medical corps wear a white brassard with a red cross on the left arm. In hot weather a straw hat of sombrero form is worn. Insignia of rank for officers with the service uniform is in the form of a flat shoulder knot of the national colors bearing the stars shown on the epaulet. The knot of general officers are bordered with gold; those of all other officers with silver.

PANAMA

The Republic of Panama has no army but in its place a National Police Force. The members of this force are uniformed in khaki with campaign hat and leather puttees. The general cut of the uniform is similar to that worn by soldiers of the United States Army. Each policeman is armed with a revolver and has been trained in the use of the rifle. The government has a supply of Springfield rifles with which the police can be armed whenever desired. The total strength of the force is sixty-nine officers and seven hundred and fifty men.

CHAPTER XXXI

VENEZUELA—COLOMBIA

Venezuela

Army

OLIVE green is the color of the uniform of the army of Venezuela. The cap for officers has a stiff round crown, a cloth covered vizor, and a band of dark chestnut color. On the band, in front, is worn a bronze emblem and above it on the upper part of the cap a cockade of the national colors. General officers have the cap emblem in gold and a major general has also a gold embroidered vizor. The coat is a single-breasted sack with open lapels, four bronze buttons and four patch pockets with buttoned flaps. The cuffs have a piping of service color. The shirt is khaki colored and the collar and tie of the same color. Trousers and breeches have a piping of service color. Puttees and shoes are chestnut color.

Officers wear their insignia of rank on detachable shoulder knots. For general officers these knots are of twisted gold braid mounted on a cloth of service facing color; for field officers they are of twisted gold and silver; and for captains and lieutenants of flat gold. The following are the devices shown upon them:

Commander-in-Chief ..... Three suns.
Major General ..... Two suns.

Courtesy of the Minister of War.

First Lieutenant. Cavalry. Venezuelan Army. Full Dress Uniform.

Brigadier General	One sun.
Colonel	Three stars.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars.
Captain	Three stars.
First Lieutenant	Two stars.
Second Lieutenant	One star.

Officers also wear an aiguilette on the right side in full dress. Officers wear as a daily uniform the same cap, and a blouse with stand and fall collar, buttoned to the neck with five buttons, riding breeches and puttees. Enlisted men wear this type of uniform for full dress. Their cap has a black leather vizor with arm of service badge in front.

The overcoat for all ranks is the single-breasted ulster with wide collar and four bronze buttons. Belts are of chestnut colored leather with copper buckle; officers wearing the strap over the right shoulder.

Non-commissioned officers wear the insignia of their rank on the sleeves of the coat arranged diagonally slanting upwards from just above the elbow. A sergeant, first class, wears two gold stripes against a cloth piece of arm of service color; a sergeant, second class one; a corporal, first class two black stripes; a corporal second class one.

The following arm of service badges in bronze are worn on the left lapel of the coat:

General Staff	National emblem.
Infantry	Crossed rifles.
Cavalry	Crossed sabers.
Artillery	Crossed cannon.
Engineers	Fort.
Military School	E on right side, M on left.
Medical	Red cross on left arm.

The colors of the arm of service facings are as follows:

General Staff	Lead grey.
Infantry	Yellow.
Cavalry	Sky blue.
Artillery	Crimson.
Engineers	Green.
Military School	Deep blue.
Medical	Violet.

With the summer uniform, which is of the same form and color as the winter one, the cap has a soft top and officers do not wear breast cords. The campaign uniform is of khaki linen, and a dark brown sombrero having a wide brim and leather chin strap is worn in place of the cap. A cockade of the national colors is worn on the right side of the crown of the sombrero by officers. Black instead of gold shoulder knots are worn with this dress.

Officers and cadets of the military school have a dark blue uniform with white belt. White trousers are worn for full dress and blue trousers with undress.

Navy

The color of the uniform of the navy is dark blue. In full dress officers have a double-breasted swallow-tail coat, buttoned to the neck, having a standing collar and two rows of five gold buttons; dark blue trousers with gold stripe, gold epaulets and gold rank stripes. In undress they wear a frock coat with two rows of five gold buttons, trousers with gold stripe, epaulets and rank stripes and a cap having a gold anchor in front with a cockade of the national colors above. Their service

uniform consists of a double-breasted sack coat with two rows of four gold buttons, trousers with black stripe and the undress cap. They also have a summer uniform of white, having a single-breasted coat, buttoned to the neck with five buttons, plain white trousers and a white topped cap having a band of black mohair braid.

The naval artillery have a full dress uniform of deep blue, the coat being single breasted with seven gold buttons and having red collar and cuffs. The trousers are of the same color as the coat, with red stripe. The cap has a red band with the national arms on the front. Their service uniform is practically the same as that of officers of the navy.

Insignia of rank is in the form of gold stripes around the cuff, the grades being marked in the following manner.

Commodore (Admiral)	One stripe 50 millimetres wide.
Captain of the Navy (Vice Admiral).	Four stripes 13 millimetres wide.
Captain of Frigate (Rear Admiral).	Three stripes of 13 and one of 7 millimetres.
Captain of Corbeta (Captain).....	Three stripes, 13 millimetres.
Captain-Lieutenant (Commander) .	Two stripes 13 and one millimetres.
Lieutenant, First Class (Lieutenant).	Two stripes.
Lieutenant, Second Class (Lieutenant J. G.)	One stripe.
Guardia Marina (Ensign).....	One stripe of 8 millimetres.

Officers have a difference in the width of their gold trouser stripe according to rank, that of an admiral being 50 millimetres, a vice admiral 40, a rear admiral 20, and other officers 10.

Officers of the naval artillery wear shoulder knots having a red pad, the form differing according to grade. On the pad of the knot, a colonel has three silver stars, a lieutenant colonel two, a captain three, a first lieutenant two, and a second lieutenant one.

Chief petty officers wear a uniform similar to the service uniform for officers without rank stripes. On the sleeve they wear the following devices in gold:

Boatswain	Anchor.
Master-at-Arms	P. N. with star between.
Machinist	Propeller.
Medical	Red Cross.

Other enlisted men wear a dark blue uniform of the usual sailor type with three white braids on the collar and around the cuffs and a flat topped hat with a black silk band. Petty officers of the first class have two red stripes worn diagonally across the left sleeve, and those of the second class have one.

Diplomatic

The uniform of the members of the Diplomatic Corps consists of a cocked hat with plumes and the national cockade, a single-breasted swallow-tail coat with standing collar and nine gold buttons; white breeches or blue or white trousers with a gold stripe, black shoes and a court sword with a gilt hilt. An ambassador has a white plume for his chapeau, and the collar and cuffs of his coat are embroidered with gold laurel leaves. The front of the coat is also embroidered with gold laurel leaves and on each cuff are three gold stars. A minister has the same uniform as an ambassador, without the stars

on the cuffs. The chief of a bureau has a narrower form of embroidery on the breast and a black plume on his chapeau. Counselors and first secretaries wear the same uniform as a chief of bureau without the black chapeau plume. A second secretary does not have any embroidery upon the breast. The tails of all coats have gold laurel leaf embroidery.

Police

The dress uniform of the police is dark blue in color the coat being single breasted with silver buttons and having on the left side a cut through which the revolver is partly visible. The service uniform is of khaki tan with bronze buttons. With both uniforms a dark blue helmet is worn of the same form as that of the police of London. Numbers are worn on the helmet and on each side of the collar. Inspectors do not wear a uniform. Officers below that rank have a knot of black braid on each shoulder in the form of a figure eight.

COLOMBIA

Army

The uniforms of the Colombian army are German in type and in full dress the spiked helmet is worn. Dark blue is the color of the full dress and grey-green that of the service uniform; the coats in both cases being single breasted. In place of the helmet a cap having a light blue top and a red band is sometimes worn. Officers have the national arms in front surmounted by a plume, which for generals is white and for all other officers red.

Enlisted men have a light blue plume. General staff officers wear gold aiguilettes. The arm of service facing colors are as follows:

Infantry	Red.
Cavalry	Green.
Artillery	Black.
Engineers and Aviation	Light blue.
Train	Forest green.
Medical	Grey.

Insignia of rank is worn by officers on the shoulders, the form of the knot varying according to grade. Generals and field officers have a gold knot interwoven with arm of service color; line officers a plain straight strap of arm of service color.

The following badges of rank are displayed upon the knot:

General Commanding	Three gold stars.
Brigadier General	Two gold stars.
Colonel	One gold star.
Major	Three silver stars.
Captain	Three silver stars.
First Lieutenant	Two silver stars.
Second Lieutenant	One silver star.

CHAPTER XXXII

BRAZIL

Army

PRIOR to 1822 Brazil was a Portuguese colony, having been discovered by Vincent Pinzon in 1500. At the time of the discovery of the country, plate armor was in use and we do not find any record of uniforms prior to the eighteenth century. About the middle of that century most of the troops stationed in Brazil were dressed in dark blue. The coats were of the cutaway type, open in front, and having lapels of a different color extending to the waist ornamented on the outer edges with rows of buttons. Breeches were usually dark blue and the stockings white. Cavalry wore knee boots and infantry long leggins. Vests, which were rather long, were red, yellow, white or light blue. Lapel facings were red, green, buff, and white. Officers wore a crimson sash around the waist under the coat. The cavalry had a steel helmet, shaped something like a Liberty Cap, with a long horsehair plume; the other arms of the service wearing the three-cornered cocked hat the edge of which was usually trimmed with silver or white braid. The epaulets of the officers were of gold or silver and those of the men of yellow or white worsted. Belts were white. Officers wore the gorget.

About 1800 the swallow-tail superseded the cutaway

and long tight fitting white trousers replaced the breeches. The coat now buttoned up in front and had a high standing collar. General officers had a flat chapeau with a white feather, worn side ways; infantry a head-dress shaped something like our modern silk hat, with the brim turned up on the left side and a pompon on the same side; and cavalry either the steel helmet or the busby.

Officers continued to wear the gorget and the sash; a narrow white sword belt being worn over the latter. In 1815 the shako became the head-dress of the infantry. At that time also it was ordered that all officers should wear two epaulets, the fringe of which differed according to rank. A first lieutenant had no fringe on his left epaulet, a second lieutenant none on his right; the epaulets of all other officers being fringed. A first class sergeant had worsted fringe on each epaulet, a second class one, none on his left, and a corporal none on his right.

In 1823, general officers wore the chapeau fore and aft and the breast and tails of the coat were heavily braided with gold according to rank. A marshal had two broad stripes of oak leaf embroidery arranged vertically, and generals had seven rows of similar embroidery arranged horizontally. Collars and cuffs also had oak leaf embroidery and the long dark blue trousers bore a stripe of the same. Artillery wore both the busby and the shako. Although most trousers were still white, dark blue onès began to be worn to some extent. The Imperial Guard wore a white uniform with red collars and cuffs and had black riding boots and a gilded steel helmet with a high coxcomb, long horsehair tail, and a light green plume on the left side.

About 1850 the single-breasted tunic replaced the swallow-tail. The shako was now the almost universal head-dress for all branches of the service except for general officers, who continued to wear the chapeau. A fatigue cap somewhat similar in form to that worn in our army shortly after the Civil War made its appearance at this time. Enlisted men often wore a soft top cap without a vizor.

At this time, officers, although continuing to wear the same type of epaulet as before added rank stripes of gold to the cuffs, a colonel having three broad stripes, a lieutenant colonel two; a major one broad and one narrow, a captain one broad, a first lieutenant two narrow, and a second lieutenant one narrow. In the center of the cuff, over the stripes was a vertical piece of red cloth with three gilt buttons. Non-commissioned officers wore oblique stripes above the cuff piece. Certain rifle regiments known as cacadores, were uniformed in green.

From about 1865 to 1880 officers wore a single-breasted frock coat similar to that used by our line officers and a fatigue cap of French style braided according to rank; the men wearing a shorter coat and the same type of cap as that worn by officers.

In 1890 the infantry and engineers had a double-breasted dark blue coat braided across the breast with seven rows of red braid, epaulets with red worsted fringe, dark blue trousers with a red stripe and the German type of spiked helmet. Cavalry had a dark blue double-breasted coat with similar breast braiding, light blue trousers with a red stripe and a helmet, painted red, with coxcomb, white plume and small white pompon. Some branches of the cavalry had a red breast piece with white braiding. Their shoulder pieces were without

fringe but of the pad form of knot. Artillery wore a similar uniform to that of the cavalry. Officer's breast braid for all arms was gold, and their epaulets were also of that metal.

Officer's fatigue coat was single breasted with eight rows of black braid across the breast with a gilt button at each end of each braid and another row down the center.

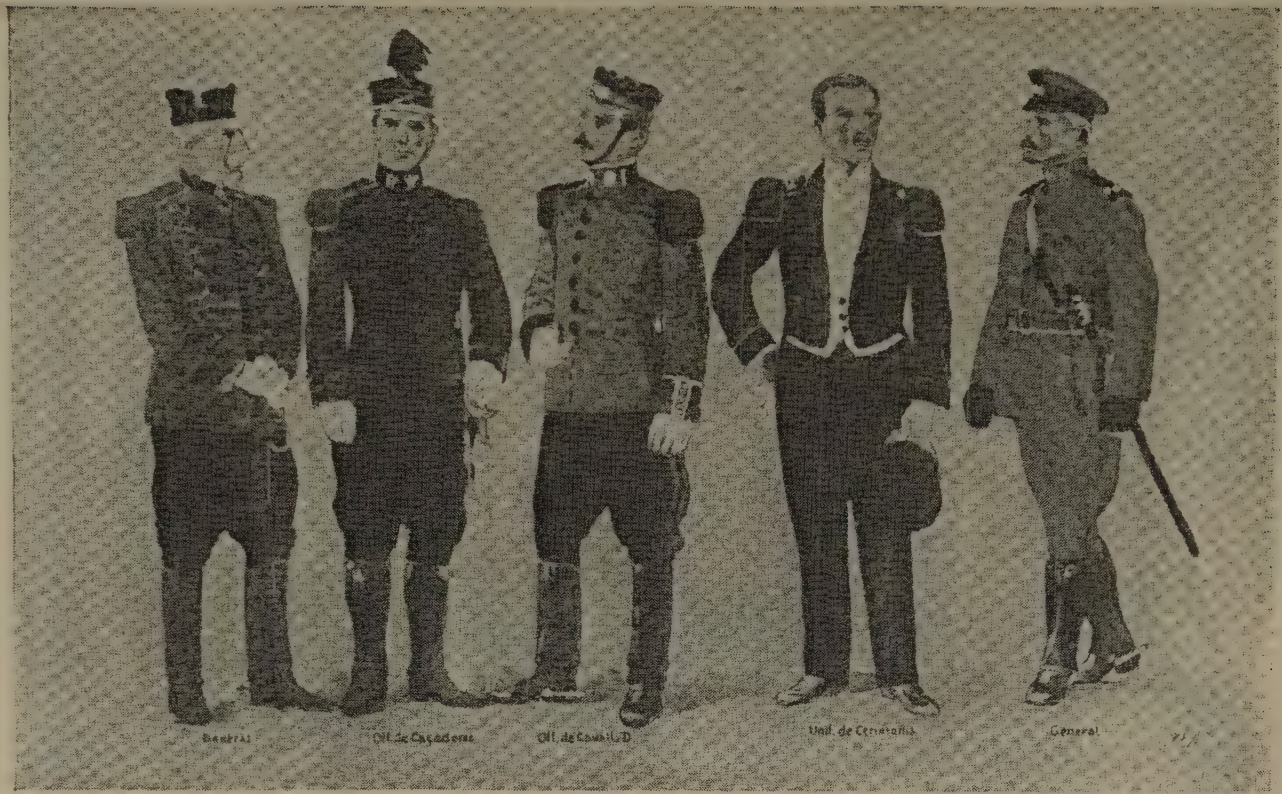
Insignia of rank on the cuff was now as follows:

Colonel	Six stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	Five stripes.
Major	Four stripes.
Captain	Three stripes.
First Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One stripe.

Non-commissioned officers wore chevrons point upward on the cuff; sergeants having five, four or three stripes according to class; corporals two and lance corporals one.

Red trousers with a blue stripe made their appearance in 1903 and all coats were single breasted and braided across the front. Infantry and artillery had dark blue coats, with red facings; cavalry light blue coats with white facings. The head-dress was the white helmet. In 1908 a khaki service uniform was adopted and at the same time the braiding was removed from the breast of the dress coat of most of the troops and the helmet replaced with the French kepi having a red top and a blue band. Officers wore a plume with this cap and men a pompon.

The dress uniform of the present day is practically the same as that of 1908 and is distinctly French in type. General officers have a dark blue coat braided with black



From "Uniformes do Exercito Brasileiro."

OFFICERS. BRAZILIAN ARMY. FULL DRESS, SOCIAL, AND SERVICE UNIFORMS.

across the front and having three rows of gilt buttons, red trousers with dark blue stripe and a red topped vizored cap with blue band embroidered in oak leaves. They wear gold epaulets with stars of rank. Infantry and artillery have plain dark blue single-breasted coats, red trousers with dark blue stripes, and cavalry plain light blue coats and red trousers with light blue trouser stripes. All arms wear the red-topped blue-banded cap which in the case of officers is braided with gold according to rank. Officers wear a plume in the cap, men a pompon; the color for infantry and artillery being red and for the cavalry white. Officers wear the sword belt beneath the coat, the use of the sash having been discontinued in 1900. Insignia of rank with the full dress uniform is the same as that in use in 1890.

Service uniform of khaki is practically the same as that in use in our army during the World War except that both officers and men wear leather puttees or riding boots which are black in color. Leather equipment is tan, officers wearing the Sam Browne belt. Officers wear insignia of rank on the shoulder pieces of the coat, the stripes or stars corresponding to those worn with the dress uniform. Officers wear a star on the front of the cap and men their arm of service device. In summer officers are permitted to wear a white uniform. Noncommissioned officers wear chevrons on the cuff. The overcoat for all ranks is an olive drab single-breasted ulster.

Navy

Brazilian naval uniforms resemble those of other countries. Insignia of rank for officers, in the form of gold stripes encircling the cuff is as follows:

Admiral ..... One large and three small stripes.
Vice Admiral ..... One large and two small stripes.
Rear Admiral ..... One large and one small stripe.
Captain ..... Four medium stripes.
Commander ..... Three medium stripes.
Lieutenant Commander .. Two medium and one narrow stripe.
Captain Lieutenant ..... Two medium stripes.
Lieutenant ..... One medium and one narrow stripe.
Sub-Lieutenant ..... One medium stripe.

Diplomatic

The uniforms of the members of the Diplomatic Corps of Brazil are dark green embroidered with gold according to rank. The hat is a chapeau with white plume. The trousers are of the same color as the coat and have a gold stripe. In full dress white trousers with a similar stripe are permitted to be worn.

The coat is of the swallow-tail type and is embroidered in a flower design in the following manner for the different grades.

An Ambassador has embroidery on the breast, collar, coat tails and pocket flaps.

A Minister has embroidery on the breast, collar and pocket flap and around the flap.

Ministers of the second class omit the embroidery around the pocket flap.

First Secretaries have a narrow form of embroidery extending up the center of the front of the coat, and embroidered pocket flaps.

Second Secretaries have no embroidery on the breast or pocket flaps.

All members of the Diplomatic Corps wear a small sword the hilt of which bears the Arms of the Republic.

CHAPTER XXXIII

PERU—ECUADOR—BOLIVIA

Peru

Army

GREY is the color of the uniform of the Peruvian Army. The cap is circular in form of the French model, with black vizor. Officers have a gold chin strap, men one of black leather. The front of the cap has the regimental number, or staff device, in gilt metal. Gold rank stripes are worn by officers around the band, and on the front, back and sides. Field officers have three vertical stripes on the front, back, and sides; captains two, and lieutenants one; forming a Hungarian knot on the top. Around the band a colonel has six stripes, a lieutenant colonel five, a major four; a captain three, a first lieutenant two; and a second lieutenant one. Warrant officers have two stripes around the band, one of silver and the other of gold with a single braid knot of gold on the top of the cap.

The coat is single breasted fastened with seven brown leather buttons and having a stand and fall collar. The collar has a triangular gorget patch of arm of service color with arm of service emblem. On the cuffs of officers' coats are gold rank stripes corresponding to those on the cap, worn above a gold band ten centimetres

wide. General officers have a gold band on the cap and gold suns on the cuffs; a marshal having seven suns, a major general two, and a brigadier general one. Warrant officers have one silver and one gold stripe. Trousers and breeches are without stripes.

Belts for both officers and men are of brown leather. The sword for infantry and cavalry officers has a straight blade; for artillery officers a curved blade. The overcoat is double breasted with two rows of brown leather buttons. Insignia of rank is worn on the cuffs. Shoes and boots are brown. The service uniform is the same as the one just described except that the cap is replaced by a sombrero and officers wear revolvers.

The arm of service facings are as follows:

Infantry	Light blue.
Artillery	Scarlet.
Cavalry	Crimson.
Engineers	Deep blue.
Medical	Brown red, (velvet).
Administration	Dark green.
Gendarme	Light green.

Some of the arm of service emblems used in the Peruvian Army are as follows:

Infantry	Crossed rifles.
Artillery	Crossed cannon.
Cavalry	Crossed sabers.
Engineers	Castle.
Medical	Caduceus.
General Staff	Sun.
Aviation	Winged sun.

Insignia of rank for non-commissioned officers is worn on the cuff. A first class sergeant has two gold stripes

worn diagonally across the cuff, a sergeant has one stripe. A first class corporal has two diagonal stripes of arm of service color, and a corporal one.

Officers have a full dress uniform of dark blue for use on special occasions, which is of the same model as the other with gold buttons. The trousers have an arm of service stripe and the shoes are black. A sash of arm of service color with a gold stripe is worn with this dress.

Diplomatic

The uniform of the members of the Diplomatic Corps is deep blue in color, the coat being of the swallow-tail type buttoned to the neck with standing collar; embroidered on the collar, breast, cuffs, pocket flaps and tails with gold palm leaves according to rank. The headdress in the chapeau and the trousers have a gold stripe. White breeches are sometimes worn. A court sword with a gilt hilt is also a part of the dress.

A minister has a black plume on his chapeau and gold palm leaf embroidery on the collar, breast, cuffs, pocket flaps and directly above the coat tails. A chargé d'affaires has embroidery on the collar, cuffs and above the tails. Secretaries have embroidery on the collar and cuffs in gold on silver. The coats of ministers and chargé d'affaires are edged with gold and all coats have gold buttons.

The members of the Consular Service wear the same type of uniform as members of the Diplomatic Corps but their embroidery is in the form of silver olive leaves and the plume of the chapeau is white. A consul general has two rows of embroidery on the collar and the cuffs

and embroidery above the coat tails. The coat is also edged with silver. A consul has a single row of embroidery on the collar and cuffs and no plume for his chapeau. He has the embroidery above the coat tails. Both services have a white uniform similar to that of the British, for use in the tropics.

Police

The police wear a dark blue uniform in winter and one of khaki in summer. The cap is similar in form to that worn by our police but having a red band. The coat is the single-breasted sack, buttoned to the neck with six buttons and having a standing collar, a vertical cuff piece with three buttons and two breast pockets with buttoned flaps.

A white leather belt is worn with a strap over the left shoulder which supports the revolver. On ordinary patrol duty a policeman is armed with a revolver, worn in a holster, but rifles are issued in case of riots. The constabulary wear the same uniform as the city police except that their head-dress is the sombrero. Mounted men are armed with carbine and saber.

Insignia of rank in the form of narrow gold stripes is worn by officers around the cuff, the stripes passing beneath the cuff piece. The grades are marked in the following manner:

Colonel	Six stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel	Five stripes.
Major	Four stripes.
Captain	Three stripes.
First Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One stripe.

Non-commissioned officers have a diagonal stripe above the cuff piece extending to the bend of the elbow. A first class sergeant has two gold stripes, a sergeant one gold stripe, and a corporal one red stripe.

ECUADOR

Army

The uniforms of the army of Ecuador resemble those of the German army prior to the World War. In full dress a black leather helmet with gilt chain and national arms is worn together with a single-breasted dark blue tunic with seven gilt buttons and dark blue trousers with arm of service colored stripe. The helmet is surmounted by plume of arm of service color which falls down so as to nearly cover it. The plume for generals is of white feathers. Out of formation officers wear a silver condor with extended wings in place of the plume and men a gilt ball.

The tunic of general officers has red cuffs and collar embroidered in gold with crossed palm and laurel branches and bordered with gold lace. Generals wear a gold aiguilette on the right side. Other officers have collar and cuffs of arm of service color edged with gold and enlisted men collar and cuffs of the same color as the coat piped with arm of service color.

The trousers and riding breeches of a general have a broad red stripe with two narrow dark blue ones down the center. Trousers of other officers and of enlisted men have a plain stripe of arm of service color. White duck trousers are sometimes worn. Shoes and riding boots worn with the full dress uniform are black. The

sword belt for generals is blue with two red slings; for other officers blue with white slings. Over it is worn by all officers a yellow sash having one stripe of blue and one of red on the lower half, and red and blue tassels.

Officers also wear a bandolera of the same colors as the sash to which is attached a black leather dispatch box with the national arms in gilt upon the flap. The sword has a curved blade and a knuckle-bow guard. The sword knot for generals is of gold and for other officers of silver.

With the full dress uniform, officers wear epaulets and enlisted men cloth shoulder pieces of arm of service color. Epaulets have a top of arm of service color with badges of rank in silver displayed within the crescent. Generals have a silver crescent and heavy gold fringe; colonels a gold crescent and thin gold fringe; lieutenant colonels and majors a gold crescent and silver fringe; and captains and lieutenants the same without fringe. The devices shown upon the epaulets to mark the grades are as follows:

General	National Arms.
Colonel	Three stars.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars.
Major	One star.
Captain	Three stars.
First Lieutenant	Two stars.
Second Lieutenant	One star.

Officers have a social or undress uniform, consisting of a dark blue cap with arm of service colored band, and welt around the top, gilt emblem with national cockade above; dark blue double-breasted frock coat with gilt buttons and arm of service standing collar; dark

blue trousers with stripe, and black shoes. With this uniform shoulder knots are worn in place of epaulets. These are of twisted gold for generals, twisted gold, silver and gold for field officers and flat gold and dark olive green in alternate stripes for line officers. Arm of service facings are as follows:

Infantry	Yellow.
Cavalry	Light blue.
Artillery	Red.
Engineers	Green.
Medical	Brown.
Administration	Grey.

Generals have a special full dress uniform of diplomatic cut consisting of a black chapeau with gold lace on the upper edges, white plume and red and gold strap over yellow, blue and red cockade; dark blue swallow-tailed coat, white trousers with gold stripe, white dress shirt, collar, tie and vest; red sash and court sword. The coat which is not buttoned has a dark blue stand and fall collar and has gold embroidery along the front and lower edge of the collar and down the front of coat and tails. Down the front are seven gold buttons and six alternating branches of palm and laurel extending part way across the breast. The collar, cuffs and pocket flaps have crossed branches of palm and laurel and there are branches of the same above the coat tails. Colonels wear the same uniform except that the band on the chapeau is black, the coat has no palm and laurel leaf embroidery on the breast and the vest is dark blue instead of white. Other officers do not have this uniform.

The service uniform for both officers and men is green grey and this is the uniform usually worn. The cap has

a soft top and tan visor, which is cloth covered for enlisted men, and a band which is of arm of service color for officers and of the color of the cap for men. On the front of the cap is the national arms in dull metal with cockade of the national colors above. The coat is a single-breasted sack with standing collar and four patch pockets, fastened down the front with concealed buttons, and having a waist belt of the same cloth sewn to the garment and secured in front with a small covered button. The trousers are of same color as the coat and have arm of service stripe. Shoes are tan, and officers wear tan leather puttees. Belts are tan, and on active service officers wear a machete in a tan leather scabbard attached by a frog to a Sam Browne belt with two straps.

With this uniform officers wear dark olive green shoulder knots bearing rank badges in silver; those of captains and lieutenants being flat and of other officers of twisted cords. Non-commissioned officers wear chevrons with all uniforms to indicate their rank, the chevrons being of large size, and worn point upward. A first class sergeant has two gold stripes, a second class sergeant one; a first class corporal two stripes of yellow cloth and a second class corporal one.

Overcoats are grey, those of officers being double-breasted and those of enlisted men being single-breasted. Generals have a dark blue collar but the collars of all other coats are grey.

Officers of the Military School wear a blue grey uniform with black collar and cuffs. Their helmet plume is white and their trousers stripe yellow with two narrow blue grey stripes down the center.

Diplomatic

The color of the uniform of the Diplomatic Corps is dark blue. A minister plenipotentiary wears a three-cornered cocked hat with cockade of the national colors and a yellow plume; a straight coat, the edges of collar, cuffs, and flaps trimmed with gold embroidery; trousers with gold stripe one centimetre wide; a vest of white cloth with gilt buttons; and a small sword. He also carries a cane with a gold tassel.

A resident minister wears the same uniform except that his hat has a blue plume and his cane has a black tassel. A chargé d'affaires has the same coat, a blue vest, a hat with red plume, and plain trousers.

A consul general has the same style of uniform with the edges, collar, cuffs and flaps of his coat trimmed with silver, a white vest with silver buttons, a silver stripe on his trousers, and a black plume on his hat. A consul wears the same uniform except that the trousers are without stripe. All of these coats are open in front. A vice consul, or consular agent, wears the same dress as a consul except that the coat is buttoned up in front with silver buttons.

A secretary wears the same uniform as a chargé d'affaires except that his coat is buttoned up with gold buttons.

Attaches wear the same uniform as secretaries except that the coat is trimmed only on the collar.

All officials of the Diplomatic Corps and Consular Service wear the small sword, but only ministers carry canes.

Military Attaches wear the uniform of their army rank.

BOLIVIA

Army

Field grey is the color of the army uniform of Bolivia, its cut being along German lines. Most trousers have a narrow stripe, or welt, which is usually either red or black. The front of the cap has a rosette of red, yellow, and green, the Bolivian colors. Enlisted men sometimes wear leather sandals, like those of the Indians, in place of boots. For special occasions officers have a dark blue uniform, the trousers bearing a white stripe.

Insignia of rank is worn on epaulets, which are fringed for generals and without fringe for all other officers, the grades being indicated in the following manner:

Major General	Three gold stars.
Division General	Two gold stars.
Brigadier General	One gold star.
Colonel	Three yellow stars.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two yellow stars.
Major	One yellow star.
Captain	Three white stars.
First Lieutenant	Two white stars.
Second Lieutenant	One white star.

Diplomatic

Members of the Diplomatic Corps have a dark blue uniform with long trousers. They wear a small sword with a gilt hilt bearing the arms of the country. Ministers Plenipotentiary have a chapeau with a white feather and a rosette of the national colors; gold em-

broidery of oak leaf pattern on the collar, breast, and sleeves of the coat; and gold stripe on the trousers.

Resident Ministers have the same uniform except that the plume of the chapeau is black.

Chargé d'Affaires and First Secretaries have only one line of embroidery on the sleeves and collar, and the front of the coat has an edging of plain gold lace. Their chapeau plume is black.

Second Secretaries and Attaches have a different type of embroidery on the collar, and the sleeves have three stripes of gold.

CHAPTER XXXIV

PARAGUAY—URUGUAY

PARAGUAY

Army

PARAGUAY has five types of uniforms for the officers of her army, known as full dress, undress, summer, winter and service, most of which are of German model.

The full dress consists of a dark blue cap with black vizor, a single-breasted, dark blue tunic with arm of service facings on collar and cuffs, dark blue trousers with narrow arm of service stripe and black shoes. Officers wear epaulets which vary according to rank, those of captains and lieutenants being without fringe, those of field officers having a silver fringe, and those of general officers having a gold fringe. They also have a sash of silver and the national colors, worn around the waist and their shoes are of patent leather with elastic sides. Mounted officers wear patent leather riding boots. Officers above the rank of lieutenant colonel have a double trouser stripe. The sword is kept hooked up except when mounted. It is of the saber type with nickel scabbard. White gloves are worn with full dress. Prior to 1916 the Prussian spiked helmet was worn when in full dress.

The undress uniform has the same cap and trousers

but the coat is a double-breasted frock with facings only on the collar. Detachable shoulder pieces of German model are worn with this dress and the sash is omitted. Sometimes white trousers are worn.

The summer uniform is of white drill, the coat being double breasted and buttoned to the collar. The blue cap is worn with it and the detachable shoulder pieces. The winter uniform is of khaki colored garbadine, the coat being single breasted with concealed buttons, and having a standing collar with service colored gorget patch, and four pockets. Detachable shoulder pieces, black shoes or boots, and brown gloves are worn with this dress. Service dress is of khaki drill and comprises a soft cap with service colored edging, a single-breasted coat with stiff collar, four pockets and no facings; breeches and brown boots and leggins. Shoulder pieces are the same as for other uniforms. Usually the sword is worn with this uniform but it is not carried in the field or on maneuvers. Officer's overcoat is light grey in color, double breasted with blue turn down collar. Insignia of rank on the detachable shoulder pieces.

The colors of the arm of service facings are as follows:

Infantry	Scarlet.
Cavalry	Crimson.
Artillery	Dark red.
Machine Gun	Light green patch on scarlet.
Medical Corps	Violet.
Engineers and Aviation	Black (velvet).
Military Academy	Yellow.
General Staff	Dark green.

Shoulder pieces for captains and lieutenants are of flat silver, for field officers of twisted silver, and for

general officers of twisted gold and silver. The following insignia of rank is worn upon them and also upon the epaulets:

Division General	Two stars.
Brigadier General	One star.
Colonel	Three stars.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars.
Major	One star.
Captain	Three stars.
First Lieutenant	Two stars.
Second Lieutenant	One star.

Enlisted men have a full dress and a service uniform. The full dress is dark blue in color and similar in cut to that of the officers. Shoes and boots are black but not of patent leather. The service uniform is of khaki drill. The cap has a soft top and a black leather vizor and is without edgings or facings of any sort. The coat is a single-breasted sack with two pockets, a single line of buttons, and having the regimental number on the shoulder pieces which are a part of the garment. Trousers are long and are worn tucked into heavy ammunition boots. Leather equipment with both uniforms is tan. The overcoat for enlisted men is grey-green, single breasted, and having a blue turn down collar.

The infantry have Mauser rifles with sword bayonet, the cavalry lances, sabers and carbines, and the artillery carbines which they wear slung over the shoulder. Sergeants of the highest class carry swords.

Officers and men of the Presidential Escort wear a white cloth uniform for full dress.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Captain Arthur Bray, D.S.O., M. C. of the Escuela Militar for data regarding the uniforms worn by the officers and men of the army of Paraguay.

URUGUAY

Army

The colors of the uniforms of the army of Uruguay are bright blue for dress and olive drab for service.

In full dress a general wears a cap with a band of gold laurel and three gold vertical stripes on sides and rear, with a knot of gold braid on the top; a double-breasted frock coat with standing collar of red embroidered with gold laurel, and two rows of seven gold buttons; trousers of the same color with gold stripe. With this dress gold epaulets are worn and a red sash. The sword has a slightly curved blade and a simple knuckle-bow guard of gilt metal. Other officers have a similar uniform but with gold rank stripes above the cap band instead of laurel leaves; collar of arm of service facing and double trousers stripe of the same color. The fringe of the epaulet varies according to grade, that for captains and lieutenants being of the thin type and of other officers of the heavy type. Epaulets bear rank badges. The cap worn by both officers and men slopes on all sides from a band of arm of service color and is smaller at the top than at the bottom. Above the band, on the front is a cockade of blue, white, and blue with a red oblique stripe across. Plumes of arm of service color are worn when in full dress, the plume for generals being white.

The dress tunic for both officers and men is of bright blue, single breasted with nine gilt buttons; a standing collar and vertical cuff pieces of arm of service color and an edging of the same down the front. Cap and trousers are the same as for full dress. With this uni-

form officers wear shoulder straps similar to those formerly worn in our army which however differ in type according to rank. General Officers have a gold border and center; field officers a gold border with a blue center and captains and lieutenants a narrower form of strap having a blue border and a grey center. One, two, or three gold stars are worn with these straps according to grade.

Arm of service facing colors for the different branches are as follows:

Infantry	Green.
Cavalry	Red.
Artillery	Yellow.
Engineers	Black.
Medical	Violet.

Non-commissioned officers wear their insignia of rank on the sleeves in the form of small chevrons against a back ground of arm of service color. Sergeants wear their chevrons point upward; corporals point downward. A staff sergeant has two gold stripes and a sergeant and a corporal one gold stripe.

The service uniform for both officers and men is olive green drab. The coat is single breasted with lead colored buttons, turn down collar with arm of service gorget patch of rectangular form. Breeches without stripe, and puttees or leggins are worn with this dress and a campaign hat with a round top and a wide brim. A cap also is worn with it. Belts are tan with supporting shoulder straps. The overcoat is double breasted with a detachable hood. Sometimes a cloth poncho is worn in place of the overcoat. Officers also have a cape with insignia of rank displayed upon a cloth strap which fastens it.

Insignia of rank for officers in service uniform is as follows:

Division General	Two gold palms on shoulders.
Brigadier General	One palm.
Colonel	Three bars of gold in form of angle on the shoulders.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two bars.
Major	One bar.
Captain	Three stripes of gold braid on each cuff, about ¼ inch wide and 1 inch long.
First Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Second Lieutenant	Two stripes on right arm and one on the left.
Sub-Lieutenant	One stripe on each arm.

General and Field Officers wear in addition to their shoulder insignia a gilded Roman shield on each cuff.

The First Cavalry Regiment have a special full dress uniform of historical type known as the uniform grand gala of 1830. It is of bright blue with red facings. The head-dress is a low, blue shako with V-shaped red stripes on the sides, and a red stripe around top, gilt chains in front brought to top, special ornament in front and a red, ball shaped pompon. The coat is short, reaching only to the hips with a tail in back. It is open in front, has nine gilt buttons on the left side and red collar and cuffs. The vest, which shows, is of blue with nine smaller gilt buttons. The trousers have a red stripe and are worn tucked into long black boots.

CHAPTER XXXV

CHILE

Army

FULL dress uniforms of the army of Chile are blue, or black, and service dress grey green.

The full dress coat for both officers and men is single breasted with seven buttons, a standing collar of arm of service color and service device in gilt or silver, and an edging of service facing down front of coat and around the cuffs. The cavalry and the veterinary corps have light blue coats; the medical corps, black and all other arms of the service, dark blue. In the case of general officers the collar is red with gold laurel embroidery around the top. The cuffs also bear a band of similar embroidery. Buttons are silver for light blue coats and gold for all others.

The cap is shaped like that in use in our army, with an arm of service colored band, having the national arms in front, and a black vizor. Trousers are of the same color as the coat, those of general officers having a gold stripe and those of other officers a red stripe. Gold, or silver epaulets, having an arm of service color strap and pad, are worn with this dress. The epaulets of general and field officers have a difference in their fringe, those of captains and lieutenants being without fringe.

The sword belt is gold with blue, white and red stripes and a circular buckle bearing the national arms; and the sword a slightly curved saber with a gilt knuckle-bow guard. The sword knot is entwined around the lower part of the handle and the guard, and the steel scabbard has a single ring. General officers wear a light blue sash with gold tassels around the waist and a gold aiguilette.

Undress uniform is the same as full dress except that shoulder straps are worn in place of epaulets. These straps are similar to those formerly used in our army and are placed so as to extend across the shoulders about midway between the collar and the sleeve. The strap for general officers has a red center and a gold border, the inner edge of the border being escalloped. Field officers have the same strap except that the center is dark blue; and captains and lieutenants have a narrower strap with a dark blue center and a plain border. One, two or three gold stars are worn on the field of the strap, according to rank in each class.

Arm of service facing colors are as follows:

Infantry	Red.
Cavalry	Light blue and red.
Artillery	Black and red.
Engineers	Turquoise.
Train	Brown.
Medical	Grey.
Veterinary	Black.
Justice	White.
Administration	Dark grey.

The daily, or fatigue uniform is grey-green, the coat being a single-breasted sack buttoned to the neck with

six bronze buttons and having four patch pockets with buttoned flaps and a turn down collar with service badges in colored cloth. Either long trousers or riding breeches, both without stripe, are worn, together with tan shoes and puttees, or boots. The cap is of the same form as the full dress one but without colored band and having a cloth covered vizor and a cloth strap.

With this uniform, officers wear the same shoulder straps as they do with undress and the Sam Browne belt of tan leather with a single strap. Service uniform is the same as fatigue except that officers do not wear shoulder straps but instead display their stars of rank on the shoulder pieces of the coat which have the same centers and borders but extend up the shoulder instead of across it. In this dress officers also wear the complete Sam Browne belt with straps over both shoulders.

The overcoat for all ranks is a single-breasted ulster with six bronze buttons. Officers wear shoulder straps with it. Officers also have a dark blue cape with which insignia of rank is worn on either side of the turn down collar.

Non-commissioned officers wear the insignia of their rank upon the cuffs in the form of a diagonal stripe, or stripes, extending from seam to seam, the upper part being just below the elbow. A corporal, second class, has a red stripe on a black cloth piece; a corporal, first class has two red stripes. A sergeant, second class has a gold stripe on a red cloth piece and a sergeant, first class, two gold stripes.

Infantry wear simply the number of their regiment as their branch device, but each regiment of cavalry have a special device. Artillery have crossed cannon and the medical corps a winged caduceus.

Diplomatic

The uniform of the members of the Diplomatic Corps of Chile is dark blue in color embroidered in gold according to rank. The coat is of the swallow-tailed type, buttoned to the neck with nine gold buttons, and having a standing collar. The trousers have a gold stripe and the head-dress is the chapeau.

Ministers have the breast of the coat embroidered in gold laurel and olive entwined with five gold stars interspersed at equal distances apart on each breast. The collar shows the same type of embroidery with smaller stars, and the cuffs and pocket flaps are embroidered in the same manner. Directly above the tail are two gold buttons with embroidery above them. The chapeau has a cockade of red, white and blue, a gold strap on the side, and a white plume.

First Secretaries wear the same uniform except that the coat is without embroidery on the breast and the plume of the chapeau is black. Second Secretaries wear the same uniform as First Secretaries omitting the embroidery above the coat tails. All coats have an edging of gold which extends around the collar, down the front to the end of the tail, and is on the back edge of each tail.

All members of the Diplomatic Corps wear with their uniform a small sword with a white grip and gilt mountings encased in a black leather scabbard.

Police.

The police of Chile wear a dark blue uniform with garnet colored facings and silver buttons. The cap has

a blue top, a garnet band and a black vizor. On the front of the band is a silver star and above it on the upper part of the cap is a cockade of the national colors. The coat is single breasted with seven silver buttons, a standing collar, and garnet cuffs. On the collar is worn a silver star and number. In place of the star and number the director general wears the letters D. G. and a chief of zone the letters J. Z. Trousers and breeches are dark blue with a garnet stripe. The full dress belt is of silver, the service belt of black leather; the latter having a holster also of black leather for the revolver. The saber is slightly curved and is worn suspended from a single sling. The overcoat is dark blue double breasted with two rows of six silver buttons. A cape of dark blue secured down the front with six silver buttons is also worn.

Officers of police wear three silver cords, fastened to the left shoulder draped across the breast and fastened to one of the upper buttons of the coat. On each shoulder is a garnet shoulder piece upon which silver stars of rank are worn. One for Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Sub-Commissioners, two for Commissioner, Commissioner-Inspector and Sub-Prefectors and three for Prefectors. Silver rank stripes are also worn around the cuff, the grades being marked in the following manner:

Sub-Inspector	One stripe one centimetre wide.
Inspector	Two stripes.
Sub-Commissioner	Three stripes.
Commissioner	One stripe two centimetres wide.
Commissioner-Inspector	Two stripes.
Sub-Prefect	Three stripes.
Prefect	Four stripes.

CHAPTER XXXVI

ARGENTINE

Army

DARK blue is the color of the full dress uniform and a dark colored khaki of the service one. The cap, which matches the color of the uniform, is of the U. S. Army model with the Argentine shield in front. The dress cap has a band of arm of service color.

The dress tunic is single breasted and the trousers are of the same color as the coat and have an arm of service colored stripe. Mounted men wear riding breeches and patent leather boots. General officers wear a sash of the Argentine colors and other officers a gold sword belt with a single sling. The collar and cuffs of the dress tunic are of arm of service color and with it officers wear gold epaulets bearing badges of rank. Generals have gold embroidery on the cuffs.

The service coat is single breasted with turn down collar and four outside pockets with buttoned flaps. On the collar are gorget patches of arm of service color with branch devices. Riding breeches are worn by all troops. The regular footwear is the buskin with padded stockings of leather, but black boots are permitted to be worn out of formation. On active service a steel helmet of the French model replaces the cap and in summer a pith helmet is worn. In the field a knife is worn instead of the saber.

Insignia of rank for officers, worn on the epaulets with full dress and on shoulder pieces with service uniform is as follows:

General of Division	Two gold suns on a red background.
Brigadier General	One sun.
Colonel	Three large suns.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two suns.
Major	One sun.
Captain	Three small suns.
First Lieutenant	Two suns.
Lieutenant	One gold and one silver sun.
Sub-Lieutenant	One gold sun.

Arm of service colors are green for infantry, dark red for cavalry, black (velvet) for engineers, light red for artillery, and blue for aviation.

Two regiments of the Argentine Army have special uniforms of historical types. One of these is worn by the Patricios de Infanteria and the other by the Granaderos de San Martin.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Captain L. F. Orlandini, Argentine Navy, for data regarding the uniforms of the army and navy of his country.

NAVY

The full dress uniform for officers consists of a dark blue double-breasted swallow-tailed coat, buttoned to the neck, with collar embroidered in gold according to rank; dark blue trousers with gold stripe; and a gold edged chapeau. With this uniform gold epaulets with fringe for all grades, gold and black belt, sword with knuckle-bow guard and slightly curved blade, and gold sword knot, are worn. A deep blue sash

with gold tassels (under sword belt) is also worn. Embroidery is of anchor and wreath design. In dress uniform a double-breasted frock coat buttoned to the neck, dark blue trousers with black stripe, chapeau, epaulets and black sword belt are worn. The social dress consists of an open front swallow-tailed coat, trousers with gold stripe, cap, and epaulets. The undress uniform consists of a cap, a double-breasted frock with shoulder straps similar to those formerly worn by officers of our navy, and plain trousers. A double-breasted sack coat with two rows of three buttons each, plain trousers, and cap constitute the blue service dress. With it a white collar and shirt and a black four-in-hand tie are worn. The white service uniform has a single-breasted coat with two breast pockets and dark blue detachable shoulder pieces bearing rank insignia. The khaki service uniform has a single-breasted sack coat with concealed buttons and four patch pockets without flaps. Dark blue shoulder pieces are worn with it.

The cap for officers has a white top, a black band, gold chin strap and a device in front in gold in the form of an erect foul anchor in an oval of rope set off with laurel leaves, with a half sun above. Flag officers have a gold embroidered vizor.

Epaulets are of gold and are fringed for all commissioned grades. Flag officers have, extending down the strap and on the pad a foul anchor with full sun, a staff and liberty cap, and laurel leaf embroidery. Captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders, have the same without the laurel leaf embroidery; lieutenants and ensigns have the same device in smaller form, on the pad only. Midshipmen have a special form of shoulder knot without fringe.

Shoulder straps, worn with the frock coat in undress, vary in width according to grade. Lieutenants and ensigns have a plain strap with one, two or three stars. Other officers have a foul anchor on the field, in addition to the star, or stars of their grade.

The overcoat for officers is dark blue, double breasted; with insignia of rank on the shoulders.

Except with the white and the khaki uniforms, insignia of rank for officers is worn on the cuffs in the form of gold stripes, the top stripe for all branches having the curl. Flag officers have a wide band of wreath and anchor embroidery around the cuff above which the rank stripes are worn; other officers do not have this band. Engineers have light blue between stripes, medical corps, red, and administration white.

The different grades are marked in the following manner:

Admiral	Three stripes.
Vice Admiral	Two stripes.
Rear Admiral	One stripe.
Captain	Four (medium).
Commander	Three stripes.
Lieutenant Commander	Two with half stripe between.
Lieutenant	Three (narrow).
Lieutenant J. G.	Two stripes.
Ensign	One stripe.

Midshipmen have a half stripe and three buttons.,

Warrant officers wear for full dress a double-breasted frock, buttoned to the neck, one half width gold stripe without curl, with branch device above. Chief petty officers have a double-breasted sack for dress and a single-breasted one for service. Both button to the neck

and have a turn down collar. Insignia of rank is worn on each arm above the elbow. Other petty officers, and men, wear a dark blue sailor uniform of English model, with black neck scarf and white lanyard around the neck.

Chief petty officers are divided into three classes and wear a short, straight, medium width gold horizontal stripe on the upper part of the sleeve, below the branch mark. One, two or three narrow stripes are worn above the medium one according to class. All other petty officers wear a gold chevron on each arm above the elbow, with narrow class stripes and branch mark above.

Diplomatic

The color of the uniform of the Diplomatic Corps is dark blue. The coat is of the swallow-tailed type, open all the way down the front showing a white standing collar, white bow tie, a dress shirt with two studs, and a low cut vest with four small buttons of gold. The trousers are of the same color as the coat and have a gold stripe. White trousers with gold stripe are also worn. The head-dress is the chapeau; and a gilt hilted court sword is worn.

A minister has a white plume on his chapeau, and also a gold strap and cockade of the national colors on the left side. His coat has six branches of gold embroidery on each side of the front, one on the collar, two on the cuffs and is edged all around with gold braid. The pocket flaps are embroidered in gold and there are two branches of embroidery directly above the tails.

A first secretary wears the same uniform except that the plume on the chapeau is black and the cuffs have only one row of embroidery. A second secretary has

no embroidery on the breast or above the tails, and that on the collar, cuffs and the pocket flaps is of a different design. The trousers are without stripe. A civil attaché wears the same uniform as a second secretary except that his chapeau has no plume and there are the straight stripes of gold lace around the cuffs. All cuffs, except those of civil attachés, have a border of gold around the top and down the back. The cuffs of a minister and a first secretary are of the same size but those of a second secretary are only half as wide.

CHAPTER XXXVII

EGYPT—ABYSSINIA

Army

ALTHOUGH Egypt is an independent country, the Egyptian Army is controlled by British officers. Only officers on full pay of the British Army are eligible for appointment with the Egyptian Army, where the lowest rank held by them is that of major. All captains and lieutenants are native officers, who however are eligible for promotion to the higher grades.

All officers whether British or Native wear the same insignia of rank as that of the British service for their relative grades, except a Miralai who has a crown and three stars; their titles however are Egyptian. The following are the Egyptian titles and their relative British grades:

Sirdar	Field Marshal.
Ferik	Lieutenant General.
Lewa	Major General.
Miralai	Brigadier General.
Kaimakam	Colonel.
Bimbashi	Lieutenant Colonel.
Saghkolaghasi	Major.
Yuzbashi	Captain.
Mulazim Awal	First Lieutenant.
Mulazim Tani	Second Lieutenant.

The full dress coat for general officers and officers of staff departments (except the Medical Corps) is black, double breasted with five rows of black braid across the breast finished at either extremity with a knot, the braid to hang loose. The coat is also trimmed all around with black braid and has two braids in the back terminating in a knot between the shoulders. The trousers are dark blue with a stripe of gold lace two and a half inches wide for generals, one and three-quarters wide for staff officers.

The cavalry have a light blue single-breasted coat of a special color, fastened with hooks to the waist. With this coat is worn a detachable plastron of white cloth with eight buttons on each side. Their trousers are light blue and officers have two stripes of gold lace, each three quarters of an inch wide.

Artillery have a dark blue double-breasted coat with eight buttons on each side and a red collar. Their trousers are dark blue and officers have two gold stripes.

Infantry have a double-breasted blue coat of special color with eight buttons on each side and a white collar. Their trousers are light blue, officers having two scarlet stripes.

The Medical Corps have a double-breasted black coat without braid with a collar of the same color, and staff trousers.

The coats of all general and field officers have the Egyptian knot in gold lace on the sleeves, the grades being marked in the following manner:

Sirdar ..... Seven threads.
Ferik ..... Six threads.
Lewa ..... Five threads.
Miralai ..... Four threads with one around bottom.

Kaimakam .....Four threads.
Bimbashi .....Three threads.
Saghkolaghasi .....Two threads.
Yuzbashi .....Chevron twist three threads.
Mulazim Awal .....Same with two threads.
Mulazim Tani .....Same with one thread.

The mess jacket for all officers is dark blue with a roll collar. Sleeve insignia only is worn with this coat. White uniforms are similar in cut to full dress but with white braid instead of black for generals and staff. The knot on the sleeve is white instead of gold and detachable white shoulder pieces with gold rank badges are worn. Trousers are white, without stripes.

The service uniform is of olive drab twillette garbadine, or khaki drill, and is practically the same as that of the British service. Badges of rank in gilt metal are however worn on the shoulder pieces of the coat, which are a part of the garment, by all officers. A tie of the same color as the uniform is worn with this dress. The Sam Browne belt with a single strap is worn.

The tarbash, a red vizorless cap with dark blue tassel is worn by both officers and men. Officers also wear the helmet. The front of the tarbash has a patch of colored cloth of various sizes and colors with the battalion number in Arabic numerals in the center. In some regiments this colored patch is worn on the right side of the tarbash.

Non-commissioned officers wear chevrons similar to those of the British Army for the same grades.

ABYSSINIA

Army

Abyssinia is today the only really independent nation in Africa, and it was strong and independent, and also Christian before the Crusades. It is an absolute monarchy of the mediaeval type and has no standing army in the modern sense. All Abyssinians of the ruling race (Shoans) go armed at all times. When troops are needed, the ruler sends word to his nobles and the army is mobilized in the old feudal manner, the warriors simply taking the field at the command of their ras.

There is nothing like standard equipment and the weapons range all the way from spears to machine guns. Rifles are of all makes and ammunition is usually carried in bandoliers. Until quite recently cartridges were often used as currency. Of course in an army of this sort there can be no standardized uniform, each man wearing what he pleases. The usual dress of the Abyssinian soldier consists of loose trousers bound tightly below the knee, a toga-like garment which is worn around the body and over the shoulder, and sandals on bare feet.

A distinctive national weapon is the scimitar; and a round shield of leather, sometimes ornamented with gold, is worn on the left arm. Mounted troops usually carry lances.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. William Ashley Anderson for information regarding the dress and equipment of the Abyssinian soldier and the following description of the costume of a ras, or noble, at a triumphal review, held after a great victory, is taken from his book, "South of Suez."

"His head-dress was formed of the tufts from lions' tails, fastened at the base with rich silver filigree on a silken turban of green and yellow, with streamers flowing down behind. Upon his shoulders was a lion's mane, caught at the front with a jewelled clasp. This was attached to a mantle of golden velvet richly embroidered with silver thread; while the long under coat was of scarlet, embroidered in gold. His long, slim, sweeping scimitar was encased in a scabbard of purple velvet, edged with gold and gemmed at the hilt."

CHAPTER XXXVIII

PERSIA—SIAM—NEPAL

Persia

Army

THE service uniform of the Persian army is olive drab in color, the coats being buttoned to the neck, having a standing collar with four patch pockets with buttoned flaps. Long black boots are worn. In summer the men leave off the coat and wear a shirt of the same color outside the trousers. Prior to 1923 the head-dress for all ranks was the circular lambskin kola, without vizor and having a cloth top of arm of service color. In that year a new form of service cap was adopted which was of olive drab material, cylindrical in shape, about five inches high, with a vizor which could be turned up and on the sides a strip of lambskin which could be pulled down over the ears in cold weather. The kola was retained for full dress.

Service uniforms have the following arm of service facings which appear as piping on the shoulder pieces of enlisted men and as stripes on the trousers for all ranks.

Infantry	Scarlet
Cavalry	Light green

Courtesy of Mr. C. Van H. Engert, Chargé d'Affaires,
United States Legation, Teheran. Persia.

MAJOR. PERSIAN ARMY. FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

Artillery and Engineers	Blue.
Transport	Yellow.
Staff Corps	Purple.
Medical Corps	Maroon.
Veterinary Corps	Black.
Administrative Corps	White.

Insignia of rank is worn by officers on shoulder pieces, which are of silver for the administrative corps and gold for other branches, the grades being marked in the following manner:

Marshal	Two lions and suns facing each other.
General	Crown and three stars.
Major General	Crown and two stars.
Brigadier General	Crown and one star.
Colonel	Three eight-pointed sunbursts.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two sunbursts.
Major	One sunburst.
Captain	Three stars.
First Lieutenant	Two stars.
Second Lieutenant	One star.
Third Lieutenant	No device.
Warrant Officer	One stripe, front to rear, olive drab.

Sergeants, of which there are three classes, wear insignia of their rank on the shoulder pieces of the coat, the stripes being placed from front to rear. They are of olive drab and half as wide as the stripe of a warrant officer. A sergeant, first class, has three stripes, second class two, and third class one. Corporals have the two stripes in yellow on each cuff, each stripe being about two inches long and three-eighths of an inch wide. A first class private has one cuff stripe.

The general color of the full dress uniform of the Persian army is dark blue but not all regiments are sup-

plied with this dress. For ceremonial occasions certain organizations are equipped with a special full dress uniform. The Pahlavi Infantry Regiment have a black tunic with a red detachable breast piece and brass buttons, red breeches, black boots and black lambskin hats with red top. The Naderi Infantry Regiment have a long dark blue coat with brass buttons, white trousers, black shoes and black lambskin cap. The Sangin Aslaheh Cavalry Regiment have long coats of black cloth with green breast, brass buttons, blue breeches, black boots and white lambskin caps. The Pahlavi and the Savar Batteries of Artillery have dark blue coats with brass buttons, blue breeches, black boots and black lambskin caps with blue and white trimmings.

In full dress Persian officers wear gold epaulets with the same badges of rank as shown on the shoulder piece of the service coat. The sword is of the curved bladed type without a cross guard and is worn with the hilt to the front.

The gendarmerie and the police are part of the army and wear the same uniform.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Frank C. Jedlicka, Military Attaché United States Legation of Teheran, for information regarding the uniforms of the Persian army.

SIAM

Army

The author has been unable to secure a translation of the dress regulations of the Siamese army so the following description of the uniforms of that army is based solely upon deductions from plates.

Apparently general officers when in full dress wear a cocked hat with red and white plume, a single-breasted scarlet tunic having an erect collar embroidered with gold oak leaves and black, or dark blue trousers with a double red stripe. The cuffs have a band of gold oak leaf embroidery around the bottom with three stripes of gold above and a special device of embroidery, also in gold, above the stripes which reaches nearly to the elbow. The sword belt is worn under the tunic and around the waist is a sash of white with two red stripes and tassels of the same color. On the shoulders are detachable flat shoulder pieces of gold of a special form of embroidery. On the right side is a gold aiguelette. The undress uniform appears to consist of a single-breasted white coat having black collar and cuffs embroidered in gold of oak leaf pattern, the same trousers as full dress and a white helmet with a scarlet plume which covers the entire headdress except the front, which bears the national arms in gold.

The infantry and artillery apparently have a light blue single-breasted tunic and black trousers with a red stripe, the officers wearing two stripes and the men one. The head-dress appears to be a white helmet; the officers wearing a falling plume of blue of the same type as that worn by generals, and the men having a spike in place of the plume. The cavalry have a very light blue double-breasted coat, trousers of the same color, and the lancer helmet having a dark blue body, a light blue top and a white feather plume. Officers wear detachable shoulder pieces of arm of service color bordered with gold, but the author has been unable to ascertain the method used to designate the different grades.

The undress uniform for all arms of the service is a

single-breasted white coat and blue or black trousers. With this uniform the cavalry wear the white helmet, the officers having a light blue plume.

The color of the service uniform is olive green with the cap being of the British type, with cloth covered vizor. Officer's caps have a band of service facing, those of the men being plain. The front of all caps bear a red device encircled in gold.

Non-commissioned officers appear to have their grades marked by chevrons, similar to those worn in the British service, those of a sergeant being of gold.

NEPAL

Army

Troops of the army of Nepal wear a scarlet coat for full dress, a green frock for undress, and a green sack for service. Trousers with all uniforms are green. The full dress coat is double breasted with two rows of eight gilt buttons each, and with collar and cuffs which differ according to rank and branch of service.

General officers have a turn down collar of green ornamented with gold embroidery and similar embroidery on the cuffs. A colonel of infantry has a stand and fall collar of green, edged all around with gold, and having a row of gold lace in the center; green cloth cuffs with two rows of braid, and above them a row of tracing braid forming an Austrian knot. A slash, piped with white, with three buttons is also worn on each cuff. A colonel of artillery has a maroon collar and his slash is piped with red. Other officers have a standing collar and green facings.

Trousers and breeches have a two and one-half inch maroon stripe for general officers, a one and one-half stripe for colonels and majors; and a one and one-half inch stripe with a one inch blue stripe down the center for captains and lieutenants.

The head-dress is a helmet covered with green cloth and having gilt mountings and a maroon pugree. All officers wear insignia of rank in the form of a gilt badge on the front of the helmet, and general officers have a bird of paradise plume. Gold epaulets are worn by general officers and colonels, and shoulder pieces by other officers. Chain mail shoulder pieces are also worn. All of these bear badges of rank in silver. General officers also wear a gold aiguilette. All officers wear a sash when in full dress, the colors differing according to rank. The sash for general officers is of gold silk net, with two blue stripes.

The undress uniform consists of a double-breasted frock coat of green with standing collar, and the same helmet and trousers as for full dress. General officers have gold shoulder pieces, and other officers cloth ones.

The service uniform consists of a green sack coat and trousers; the form of head-dress worn with it not being stated. The coat is single-breasted with standing collar, six gilt buttons down the front; four patch pockets with buttoned flaps; slash on each cuff with three buttons; and shoulder pieces which are a part of the garment and bear rank devices in gilt metal. General officers have a cherry colored gorget patch and other officers a maroon one.

Insignia of rank, worn on the shoulders by all officers is as follows:

Supreme Commander-in-Chief	Crossed gun and sword, with sun and moon, enclosed in a wreath.
Commander-in-Chief	Crossed swords, sun and moon, in wreath.
Generals	Crossed kookeries and sun in wreath.
Commanding Generals	Crossed kookeries, sun and moon in wreath.
Lieutenant Generals	Crossed kookeries and moon in wreath.
Major Generals	Crossed kookeries in wreath.
Colonels	Crossed kookeries, sun and moon.
Majors	Crossed kookeries and sun.
Captains	Crossed kookeries and moon.
Lieutenants	Crossed kookeries.

The kookerie is the heavy, curved bladed gurka knife.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to His Highness, The Maharaja of Nepal, and to Mr. Marichi Man Snigh, his private secretary, for their courtesy in furnishing him with data regarding the uniforms of the army of Nepal.

CHAPTER XXXIX

CHINA

Army

UNLIKE the Japanese, the Chinese, until very recently have always regarded profession of arms with contempt and have a proverb which says "Better no son at all than one who is a soldier." When one remembers that the greatest desire of every man of this ancient and mighty country is to have a son to hand down his name to posterity, this proverb shows clearly, the extremely low esteem in which, for centuries, the fighting man was held. It is only within the past few years that China, awakened from her long lethargy, began to discard her ancient ideas, and sought to become a world power in modern sense. One of the first results of these new methods of thought was the change of viewpoint regarding the status of the soldier. China at last realized that if she was to maintain her integrity and win the respect of other nations, she must have an army organized, equipped and drilled along modern lines and she set about to secure it. The task was truly a stupendous one but she undertook it with the patience and perseverance which are characteristic of her and has kept at it. Her work along this line is as yet by no means complete, but the martial spirit of her people has been aroused and a good start has been made in the right

direction. That the Chinese can fight well when properly led is shown by the results which were accomplished in the Tai Ping Rebellion, under General Gordon and other foreign officers.

Under the old system only the lowest class of men served in the ranks of the army and the officers were often entirely without military experience. All Chinese officials were divided into two classes, civil and military, and appointed from amongst those men who had successfully passed a very severe but strictly literary examination at Pekin. As the civil officials outranked the military ones of the same grade and were held in much higher honor it was the dearest wish of every military official to be transferred to the civil branch of the government and this did not tend to create soldierly efficiency.

It was her war with Japan which first opened the eyes of China to the need of a modern army. The ease with which the Japanese, men of their own race, defeated her imperfectly equipped troops, trained only in the methods of ancient warfare, amazed her, and she began reorganizing her forces immediately after the close of that war. Not much was accomplished in this direction, however, except by Yuan Si Ki and a few other progressive viceroys, and for a number of years there was but little central authority in military matters, each viceroy maintaining such force as he saw fit, uniformed, armed and drilled in any manner that he desired.

If the Japanese War awoke China to the need of a standing army, organized along European lines, it was the Boxer outbreak which drove that point home. The shame of seeing foreign troops march through her Forbidden City aroused her to the value of military training

as nothing else could have done. The recent revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty and established a republic was fought almost entirely with soldiers of the modern school, armed with magazine rifles, and proves how thoroughly she has learned her lesson.

Before considering China's army of today, however, it might be interesting to glance briefly at the dress and equipment of her ancient forces. As has been said before, all Chinese officials were divided into two classes, civil and military, the badges of ranks for both consisting of devices worn upon the breast and back of the official robe which was almost invariably of black silk. These devices were in the form of birds for civil officers and animals for military ones. As nearly as they can be approximated according to modern titles, the badges of military officers were as follows:

Commander-in-Chief	Unicorn.
Lieutenant General	Lion.
Major General	Lion.
Colonel	Leopard.
Lieutenant Colonel	Leopard.
Major	Tiger.
Captain	Bear.
Lieutenant	Panther.
Ensign	Panther.

There does not appear to have been any standard uniform for the common soldiers, although some troops are described as having a tiger's head upon their breast. Their weapons were largely bows and arrows and crude forms of firearms.

The latest regulations issued under the empire showed China's army completely organized along modern lines,

with uniforms of European type, faced with various colors to mark the different branches of the service. The dress uniforms were dark blue throughout, the head-dress being a cap and the trousers worn tucked into the boots, extending halfway to the knee. Officers had a single-breasted frock coat and men a somewhat shorter tunic. The coats of all officers had a standing collar, edged with gold and embroidered with a golden dragon and a small sun, the color of which differed according to rank. General officers had red suns and three, two and one bands on the front and around the top of the collar; field officers had dark blue suns and the same number of bands, and captains and subalterns white suns and similar bands. Warrant officers had silver embroidery in place of gold, and dark blue suns; and non-commissioned officers the same embroidery with white suns. All officers wore shoulder knots, similar in form to the U. S. Army model, which were gold for general officers; gold and orange for field officers; and orange and gold for captains and subalterns. On these knots were worn dragon buttons of gold.

Field Marshal, Colonel and Captain, Three.
Major General, Lieutenant Colonel and First Lieutenant, Two.
Brigadier General, Major, Second Lieutenant, One.

The sleeves of the coat displayed insignia of rank in the form of a knot of gold braid, with stripes of gold below.

Field Marshal .....A knot of three strands, and three stripes.
Major General .....Same knot, two stripes.
Brigadier General ...Same knot, one stripe.

Colonel ..... A knot of two strands, and three stripes.
Lieutenant Colonel .. Same knot, two stripes.
Major ..... Same knot, one stripe.
Captain ..... A knot of one strand, and three stripes.
First Lieutenant .... Same knot, two stripes.
Second Lieutenant ... Same knot, one stripe.

General officers had a triple stripe of gold on their trousers, field officers a double stripe of red cloth and captains and subalterns a single stripe of cloth. Rank was also indicated by buttons on the front of the cap, which matched the collar sun, set in an ornament of gold. This cap had also one, two, or three stripes of gold around it, the number matching the collar braid for the different grades. The old style of official hat was sometimes worn with full dress instead of the cap. Warrant officers had silver and orange shoulder knots with silver buttons; non-commissioned officers orange and silver knots with the same button. Both wore silver sleeve knots but the grades differed so greatly from those in our army that it is impossible to fix their relative rank with any great degree of accuracy. Roughly speaking, it may be said, warrant officers had the two-strand knot with one, two or three bands of silver below, and non-commissioned officers the single-strand knot with the same number of bands below. A narrow stripe of the service facing was also worn beneath the insignia. Their caps were also braided with silver and they wore the colored button of their collar sun in an ornament of the same metal.

The service uniform of the Chinese army was olive drab throughout and consisted of a cap, single-breasted blouse, plain trousers and short boots. The cap was ornamented with black braid in place of gold or silver, and

has the same button in front as that worn on the dress hat. Insignia of rank for officers was in the form of bands of black braid around the cuff with gold dragon buttons above.

Field Marshal	Three broad stripes and three buttons.
Major General	Two stripes and three buttons.
Brigadier General	One stripe and three buttons.
Colonel	Three medium stripes and two buttons.
Lieutenant Colonel	Two stripes and two buttons.
Major	One stripe and two buttons.
Captain	Three narrow stripes and one button.
First Lieutenant	Two stripes and one button.
Second Lieutenant	One stripe and one button.

Warrant officers had light blue stripes of medium width and two silver buttons and non-commissioned officers narrow stripes of the same color, with one silver button. A narrow stripe of the service facing was worn beneath the insignia as in full dress.

Privates had stripes according to their class, first, second or third, of the color of their arm of the service and an oval brass ornament on the front of the cap. In full dress they had cloth shoulder pieces which bore the regimental or staff corps designation. Facings of the different arms of the service were as follows:

Infantry	Scarlet.
Cavalry	White.
Artillery	Yellow.
Engineers	Blue.
Quartermaster and Commissary Corps	Black.
Transport	Brown.
Medical Corps	Green.

The sword for both officers and men was single edged, slightly curved, and had only a knuckle-bow for a guard.

Courtesy of the Minister of War.

OFFICERS. CHINESE ARMY. EMPIRE.
Full dress uniform with old style official hat.

The sword belt, which was of black leather was worn over the dress coat and under the service blouse.

Since the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, China has been in such an almost continuous state of civil war that no really national uniform can be said to be in universal use at the present time. Each war lord uniforms, arms and equips his troops as he pleases. Most of the troops of the various contending armies however are dressed in khaki, the coat being buttoned to the neck.

The Northern, or Pekin Government, which is the one officially recognized by the powers has adopted the following regulations for the uniforming of their troops. The color of the dress uniform is light blue, and of the service uniform olive drab. The dress cap for officers has a soft top and a sloping vizor. All officers have on the cap four gold stripes, one each on front, rear, and each side, uniting in a knot at the top. They also have a white plume which falls down in front, and above the vizor is a gold ornament in the form of a star enclosed in a wreath of chrysanthemum. General officers have three gold stripes around the band; field officers two of gold and one of silver; captains and lieutenants, two of silver and one of gold.

The coat is a single-breasted frock with seven gold buttons and a standing collar embroidered according to rank. Insignia of rank is worn on the epaulets and cuffs. The trousers have three, two or one red stripes according to rank.

The collar of the dress coat is embroidered in chrysanthemum design according to rank. General officers have a gold collar throughout; field officers have silver on gold; and line officers gold on silver. Epaulets for general officers are of gold with gold fringe. For field

officers they have a top of arm of service color, a border of gold, silver and gold, and a fringe of six gold strands and four silver ones repeated. Captains and lieutenants have a top of arm of service color with a border of silver, gold, and silver with a fringe of seven strands of silver and three of gold, repeated. All epaulets have on the pad one, two or three gold stars according to the rank of the wearer.

The cuffs are embroidered with the chrysanthemum design reaching about three quarters of the way from front to rear and about four inches from top to bottom; above and to the rear of which are rank stripes. The chrysanthemum embroidery is gold for general officers, gold and silver for field officers, and silver and gold for line officers. The rank stripes worn around it are the same as on the cap.

Dress sword belts are gold for general officers; gold, silver, and gold for field officers, and silver, gold and silver for line officers. All have a nearly square gold chysanthemum plate.

The service uniform has a cap somewhat resembling the English model with a red welt around the top, small gold stripe around the band and a five-pointed star of red, black, white, light blue and yellow. The coat is a single-breasted sack, buttoned to neck with seven bronze buttons having a standing collar with arm of service gorget patch. Long trousers are worn with one, two, or three red stripes according to rank. The overcoat is a double-breasted ulster. Insignia of rank for officers is in the form of embroidery of gold; gold, silver and gold, and silver, gold, and silver, bearing one, two, or three gold stars; worn on the shoulders in the form of a strap, after the Japanese fashion. Non-commissioned officers

have the same form of insignia, only of red cloth with a gold stripe down the center and one, two or three gold stars. Privates have a plain red shoulder strap with one, two, or three stars according to class.

Arm of service facings shown on the gorget patch of the coat are as follows:

Infantry	Red.
Cavalry	Yellow.
Artillery	Blue.
Engineers	White.
Transport	Black.
Commissary	Deep red.
Medical	Green.
Music	Tan.
Military Police	Pink.

The left side of the gorget patch bears the regimental number in Arabic or Roman numerals, while the soldier's individual number in Chinese characters appear on the right side.

Although olive drab is the prescribed color for the service uniform of the Chinese Army, many of the troops are clad in a cheap grey cotton uniform of semi-foreign cut which is quilted in winter for warmth. Leggins and boots are not standardized and arms and equipment vary greatly in type.

Diplomatic

Until the establishment of the Chinese Republic members of the Diplomatic Corps wore the native dress of the official grade of rank to which they belonged in the form of a long robe of black silk with embroidered breast and back pieces in the form of various types of

birds, and a black felt hat with wide turned up brims ornamented on the top with a red tassel, and a button which differed in color according to the degree of rank.

Members of the corps today wear a uniform of European cut dark blue in color, with gold rice design embroidery. The coat is of the swallow-tailed type and in the case of an ambassador has embroidery on the collar, breast, cuffs and tails and is edged all the way around, except the bottom of the tails, with gold. A minister has a similar coat except that there is no embroidery on the tails except the edging. A first secretary has embroidery on the collar, and cuffs but none on the breast although his coat is edged. A second secretary has embroidered collar and cuffs but none on the breast and his coat is without edging. All of these coats have an embroidered design on the back directly above the coat tail buttons. A third secretary has the same coat as a second secretary without the embroidery above the coat tails.

The head-dress is the chapeau with a cockade and gold strap on the left side. The chapeau of an ambassador and of a minister has an edging of gold lace at the top and a white plume; the chapeau worn by secretaries is plain and has a black plume. Trousers are dark blue with a gold stripe. A court sword is worn.

The tropical uniform is white, the coat being the single-breasted sack with nine buttons. Insignia of rank is shown by the different types of embroidery worn on the band of the cap, and on the cuffs.

CHAPTER XL

JAPAN

Army

THE Japanese are a race of soldiers and for centuries the profession of arms has ranked above all others in their regard. For hundreds of years they have lived in their island home, resisting successfully all efforts to overpower them, and whether fighting with two-handed swords or with the modern rifles they have proved to the world that the Japanese soldier is second to none. Before Commodore Perry brought Japan into touch with the rest of the world, life in that country was based upon the feudal plan in use in Europe during the Middle Ages, although the inhabitants of the "Land of the Rising Sun" were much further advanced in general culture than were our ancestors of that period.

At the head of the government was the mikado, who was, until the twelfth century, both the spiritual and temporal ruler of his people. Under him were the great lords, each of whom had in his service a number of armed retainers of gentle birth, known as samurai, whose rank corresponded to that of a knight. Below these samurai were the common soldiers, the merchants, artisans, farmers and the rest of the population, the lowest class of which had no civil rights whatever.

The samurai wore two swords, a long and a short one, thrust through their girdle, they alone being ac-

corded this mark of distinction. They had a high code of knightly honor, were wonderful swordsmen and would die rather than suffer disgrace.

Under the feudal law a noble was personally responsible for the conduct of his retainers, but when a samurai wished to execute some deed of personal vengeance he renounced his allegiance and became a ronin, thus relieving his lord of all liability regarding his future actions. The samurai were also accorded the privilege of committing hari-kari or self-dispatch, instead of undergoing public punishment for a misdeed, such a death being considered highly honorable.

During the twelfth century the temporal power of the mikado became vested in the hands of an official known as the shogun and this condition remained unchanged until 1868, when the office was abolished and the mikado again became the active head of the government. About the same time the samurai were disbanded and Japan began the organization of that modern army which in the past few years has achieved such wonderful results upon the battlefields of Manchuria and placed the Japanese soldier in the front rank of the fighters of the world.

Military service is now obligatory upon all males, and at the age of twenty every able-bodied man enters the army and serves three years with the colors before passing into the reserve. All officers are required to pass through three military schools and to serve a certain amount of time in the ranks before receiving a commission.

Japanese uniforms are dark blue, faced with the color of the arm of the service to which the wearer belongs. These colors are scarlet for infantry, green for cavalry,

yellow for artillery and dark red for engineers. Stripes are worn upon all trousers, those of the officers being of greater width than those of the men. The head-dress for all arms of the service is a rather high cap having a five-pointed gilt star in front. The caps of officers are braided with gold according to their rank, while those of the men have a wide band of colored cloth around the base, the color varying according to the different classes of troops. Officers' caps have a white plume with a red base.

Cavalry have the hussar coat, braided across the breast with red or yellow, according to regiment, and red trousers. Enlisted men of all other arms of the service have a rather short, single-breasted, five-buttoned coat and dark blue trousers. In summer white uniforms are worn. The dress coat of all officers is the double-breasted frock, with collar and cuffs of the color of the service facing. Shoulder knots of gold or silver to match sleeve insignia are worn, and a sash is passed around the waist and fastened on the left side. In undress, the officers have a coat cut on the hussar model, braided across the breast with five loops of heavy black mohair braid. Insignia of rank with this coat is black instead of gold or silver. Sword belts are black for officers and tan for enlisted men. They are worn over the dress coat and beneath the undress jacket.

Insignia of rank is worn by officers in the form of a pointed knot of braid extending from the cuff to a place half way between the shoulder and the elbow. With the dress coat these knots are composed of gold or silver, with the undress coat of black braid.

Officers of the pay corps have silver stripes, officers of the medical corps alternate stripes of gold and silver,

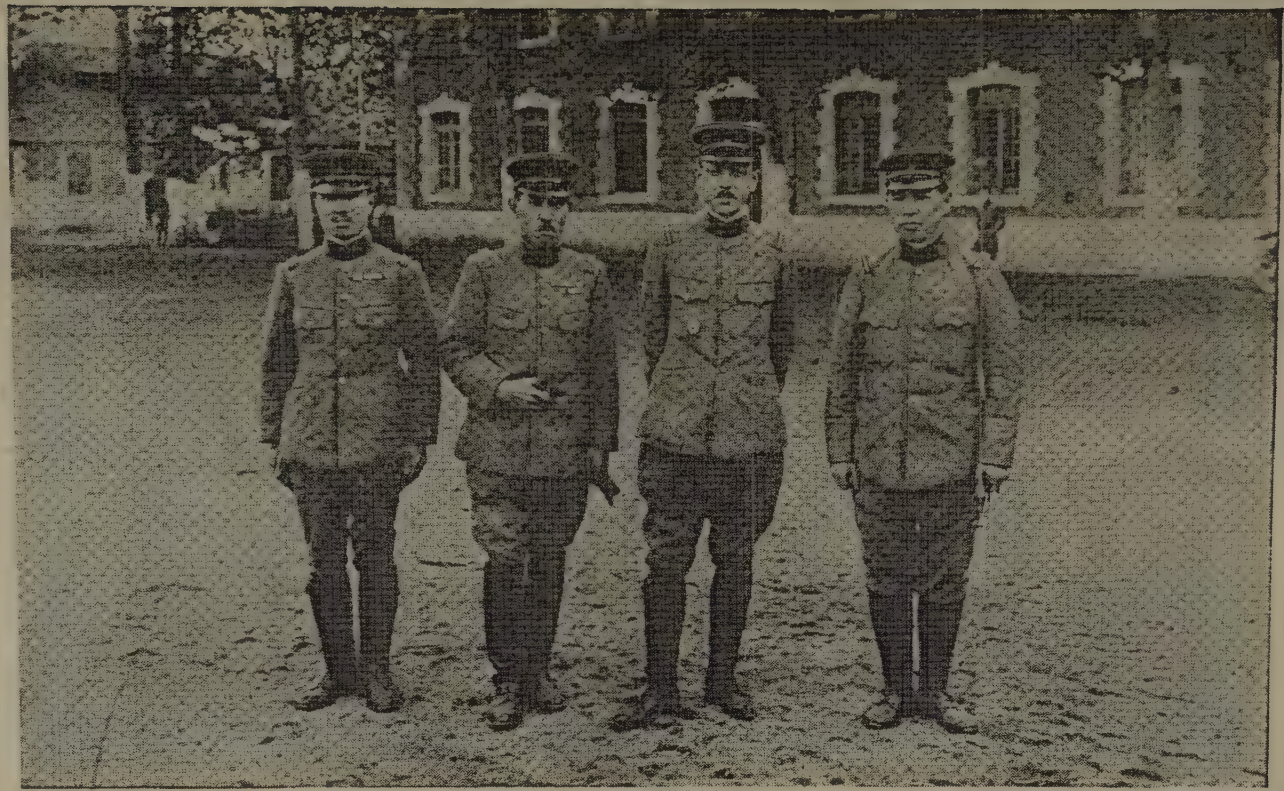
all other officers gold stripes. Distinctions of the different grades are as follows:

Marshal	Seven stripes.
General	Same as marshal.
Lieutenant General	Six stripes.
Major General	Five stripes.
Colonel	Six stripes (different knot).
Lieutenant Colonel	Five stripes.
Major	Four stripes.
Captain	Three stripes.
First Lieutenant	Two stripes.
Second Lieutenant	One stripe.

Officers of the pay and medical corps wear a silver sash, generals one of red and gold, all other officers one of alternate red and white stripes; the sash being worn with full dress and placed over the sword belt. Warrant officers have practically the same uniform as officers but without sleeve insignia. Non-commissioned officers and privates wear stripes of the color of their facings placed horizontally on the cuffs, the grades being marked as follows:

First Sergeant	One broad and three narrow stripes.
Sergeant	One broad and two narrow stripes.
Corporal	One broad and one narrow stripe.
Privates (First Class)	Three narrow stripes.
Privates (Second Class)	Two stripes.
Privates (Third Class)	One stripe.

The service uniform of the Japanese Army is khaki, the coat being single-breasted and buttoned to the neck with five dull colored buttons. The coat has two breast pockets, not patch but with buttoned flaps, and the standing collar has an arm of service colored gorget patch which bears the regimental number or staff device.



Official photographs by U. S. Signal Corps.

OFFICERS. JAPANESE ARMY. WORLD WAR. SERVICE UNIFORM.

Both trousers and breeches are without stripe. The cap has a band of arm of service color and a gilt star in front.

The arm of service colors are as follows:

Infantry	Scarlet.
Cavalry	Green.
Artillery	Yellow.
Engineers	Dark brown.
Transport	Indigo.
Staff	Silver brown.
Medical	Deep green.
Veterinary	Purple.

Insignia of rank for officers is worn on the shoulders in the form of a shoulder strap, placed across the shoulders and sewn to the coat. This strap differs from those used in other armies in that it has no raised metal border. General officers have a strap of gold lace with a narrow red stripe near each edge. On the strap a general has three gold stars, a lieutenant general two, and a major general one. Field officers have a strap of red cloth edged with gold on the sides and having two narrow gold stripes down the center. A colonel has three gold stars, a lieutenant colonel two, and a major one. Line officers and staff officers of that relative rank have the same strap except that it has only one gold stripe down the center. A captain has three stars, a first lieutenant two, and a second lieutenant one. A warrant officer has the same strap as a second lieutenant without the star. Non-commissioned officers have a red strap without gold edging but having a narrow gold stripe down the center. A sergeant, first class has three gilt stars, a sergeant, two and a corporal one. Privates have

a plain red strap with one, two or three gilt stars, according to class.

The Order of the Rising Sun, divided into several classes, is the best known Japanese decoration. It has a circular center from which project white enamel rays, edged with gold.

NAVY

The full dress uniform of officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy consists of a cocked hat with gold and silver strap on the left side; a dark blue double-breasted swallow-tail coat, with standing collar, buttoned to the neck two rows of seven gilt buttons each; dark blue trousers with gold stripe, and black shoes. Gold epaulets, rank stripes and sword belt, and a sword are worn with this dress.

The dress uniform is a frock with open lapels with two rows of gilt buttons; and trousers without stripe. Epaulets, gold rank stripes, and the cocked hat are worn with this dress; also the sword, but with a black belt.

Undress uniform is the same except that a cap replaces the cocked hat, epaulets are not worn and the dirk replaces the sword. The service coat is single breasted with standing collar, fastened with concealed buttons, braided with black mohair braid around the collar, down the front and around the edges. Plain trousers, a cap, and a dirk are worn with this dress, the sword belt, with two slings, being underneath the coat. Rank stripes worn with the service uniform are black.

Insignia of rank for officers is in the form of stripes around the cuffs, the top stripe having the curl, except for officers of the medical and the pay corps who have

straight stripes. Engineers have violet stripes between their rank stripes; surgeons red, and paymasters white. The grades are marked in the following manner:

Admiral	Two broad stripes with three narrow ones above.
Vice Admiral	Two broad and two narrow stripes.
Rear Admiral	Two broad and one narrow stripe.
Captain	Four narrow stripes.
Commander	Three narrow stripes.
Lieutenant Commander	Two narrow stripes with a half stripe below.
Lieutenant	Two narrow stripes.
Junior Lieutenant	One narrow stripe with a half stripe below.
Ensign	One narrow stripe.
Midshipman	One half stripe.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arms and Armor

Military Antiquities. 2 volumes. Frances Grose. 1786.
Schools and Masters of Fence. Egerton Castle. 1893.
The Book of the Sword. Richard F. Burton. 1884.
Arms and Armour. Charles Boutell. 1902.
A Critical Enquiry into.
Ancient Arms and Armour. 3 volumes. S. R. Meyrick. 1844.
Spanish Arms and Armour. Albert F. Calvert. 1907.
Indian and Oriental Armour Lord Egerton of Tatton. 1896.
Helmets and Body Armor, in Modern Warfare. Bashford Dean. 1920.
Arms and Armour. Auguste Demmin. 1877.
Companion to English History. F. P. Barnard. 1902.
Foreign Armour in England. J. S. Gardner. 1898.

Costume

History of British Costume. J. R. Planché. 1834.
English Costume. Dion Clayton Calthrop. 1917.
British Costume During Nineteen Centuries. Mrs. Charles H. Ashdown. No date.
Costume of the Ancients. Thomas Hope. 1809.
Ancient Egyptians, Assyrian and Persian Costume. M. G. Houston and F. S. Hornblower. 1920.
English Costume. George Clinch. 1909.
Zur Geschichts Der Costume Nachzechnungen. W. Diez and others. No date.
English Heraldry. Charles Boutell. 1867.
Dress and Habits of the People of England. 2 volumes. Joseph Strutt. 1796.

UNIFORMS

Armies of To-day. Various Authors. 1893.
Army and Navy Uniforms and Insignia. Col. Dion Williams. 1918.
Armies of Europe. Count Gleichen. 1890.
Army and Navy Information. Major D. W. Falls. 1917.
Flags of the World. F. Edward Hulme. No date.
Army Uniforms of the World. Fred G. Blakeslee. 1919.
Comparative Studies of the Field Equipment of the Foot Soldier. U. S. War Department.
Notes on Uniforms and Insignia of French, Belgian, British and German Armies. Army War College. 1917.

AUSTRIA

Uniformen and Abzeichen der Oster, Ungar Wehramacht. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Militar Album der Oesterreichisch Ungarischen Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.

ARGENTINA

Ley De Organizacion Diplomatica Decretos Que La Reglamentan. Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1912.
Navy Regulations for Uniforms. Minister of Marine.

BELGIUM

Die Belgische Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.

BRAZIL

Uniformes de Exercito Brasileiro (1730–1922). Minister of War. 1922.
Nova Consolidacao das Leis, Decretas e Decisoes referentes Ao Corp Diplomatigo Brasilcir. Minister of State. 1915.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

History of the Dress of the British Soldier. John Luard. 1852.
Her Majesty's Army (2 volumes). Walter Richards. 1918.
Medals and Decorations of the British Army (2 volumes). John H. Mayo. 1897.
Dress Regulations British Army. War Office. 1786-1924.
Uniform of Officers of the Fleet. Admiralty. 1924.
Uniform Regulations P. O. Men and Boys. Admiralty. 1913.
Dress and Insignia worn at His Majesty's Court. The Lord Chamberlin. 1921.
The Armies of India. Major A. C. Lovett and Major G. F. MacMunn. 1911.
Our Indian Army. India Office. 1919.
Dress Regulations (Officers). Indian Army. Army Department Government of India. 1913.
Army Regulations, India. Army Department, Government of India. 1909.
Dress Regulations R. N. W. M. Police. Canadian Government. 1909.

BULGARIA

Die Armee der Balkanstaaten. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Die Armeen der Bulgarien und Rumanien. Moritz Ruhl. About 1920.

CHILE

Reglamento de Uniformes Para Officiales del Ejercito (Officer's Regulations). Minister of War. 1924.
Reglamento de Vestuario I Equipo Para La Tropa del Ejercito Soldier's Regulations). Minister of War. 1921.
Reglamento de Uniformes para Jefes y Officials de Policia. No. 3. Minister of Interior. 1925.

CHINA

Dress Regulations of the Chinese Army. Minister of War. 1900.

Dress Regulations of the Diplomatic Corps. Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1920.
Die Chinesische Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1900.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Premeny Stejnokroje. Minister of War. 1920.

DENMARK

Uniforms reglement for Sovaernet. Minister of Marine. 1923
Regulations for Uniforms to be worn by Officers in the service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1910.
Die Danische Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Danske Uniformen fra Haer og Flaade. C. F. Romers. About 1920.

FINLAND

Valtakunnan Sotavoimien Virkapukuja (Dress Regulations for Army and Navy). Minister of War. 1922.
Finlands Forfattningssamling. Nos. 268-272 (Dress Regulations of Police). Minister of Justice. 1923.

FRANCE

Les Uniformes de L'Armée Française depuis 1690 jusqua nos jours (5 Volumes). Dr. Leinhart et R. Humbert.
Costumes Militaires (50 colored plates of uniforms 1789-1815). Charlet. 1886.
Napoleon's Victories. Captain C. Parquin. 1893.
Uniformes de L'Armée Française (9 colored plates of uniforms about 1880-1915). Rene Louis.
L'Armée Français. War Office. 1912.
Manuel des Decorations Françaises. Lieut. A. Cayet. 1896.
L'Uniforme des Chasseurs á pied. Lieut. Dieterten. 1902.
Le Musee de L'Armee. Lieut. Col. Hardy. 1911.
Historie General de L'Armee National. Capt. C. Romagny. 1893.

Notice Descriptive des Nouveaus Uniformes. Charles-Lavauzelle and Cie. 1919. Corrected to 1924.
Description des Uniformes Troupe et personnel Secondaire des Establessements Militaries. Bulletin Official du Ministere de la Guerre. 1923.
Description des Uniformes des Sapeurs—Pompiers de la Ville de Paris. Bulletin Official du Ministere de la Guerre. 1923.
Cahier des Charges Special, Effets D'Habillement au Regiment de Sapeurs-Pompiers. Minister de la Guerre. 1925.
Bordereau des pieces interissant la terrue de la Garde Republicaine. Colonel Verstraetre. 1926.
Cahier des Charges. Vetements d'Uniformes. Gens de Service de la Prefecture de Police. Prefecture de Police. 1923.
Arrete. Modifications apportees d'uniform de la Police Municipal. Prefecture de Police. 1925.

EGYPT

Dress Regulations for the Army. War Office. 1920.

GERMANY

German Military Uniforms in Paris Exposition. Prussian War Office. 1900.
Die Uniformen der Deutschen Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Die Deutsche Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Die Deutsche Reichswhr. Moritz Ruhl. 1921.
Die Uniformen des Reichsheers and der Reichsmarine. War Office. 1925.
Die Deutsche Armee. Moritz Ruhl. 1916.
All about the German Navy. Fred T. Jane. No date.

GREECE

Die Armee der Balkan-Staaten. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Dress Regulations for the Navy. Navy Department. 1924.
Turkei und Greichenland. Moritz Ruhl. 1920.

GUATEMALA

Reglamento de Uniformes, Divisas e Insignias de las diferentes armes a institutas del Erjecto. War Office. 1920.

HUNGARY

Die Oestereich Ungaresche Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Uniformen der Osterr Ungar Wehrmacht. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Szabalyzat a Magyar Kesalyi Nemzeti Hadsereg Uj Egyenruhazatarol. War Office. 1924.

HONDURAS

Regalemto de Uniformes (Army). Minister of War. 1922.
Regalemto de Uniformes para la Polica. Minister of Police. 1922.

ITALY

Die Italienische Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Die neuen Feld Uniformen der Italienischen Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1915.

JAPAN

Dress Regulations of Japanese Army. Minister of War. 1924.
Dress regulations of Japanese Navy. Minister of Marine. 1924.

MEXICO

Reglamento de Uniforms Para el Ejercito. Secretary of War and Marine. 1923.
Ordenance General para las Cuerpas de Policia. Police Department. 1922.

NETHERLANDS

Die Niederlandische Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.

NORWAY

Uniforsreglement for haeren. War Department. 1914.
Handbok for Memigne. Navy Department. 1923.
Uniforms—Reglement for Under Officer, Menigne og for Kadetter. Navy Department. 1914.
Uniformsreglement for Marinens Officer. Navy Department. 1907.
Reglement relatif a lieniforme des fonctionnaires du service exterieur. Royal Decree. 1923.
Uniformsreglement for politiet i Oslo. Police Department. 1925.

POLAND

Almanch Oficerski (4 volumes). War Department. 1923.

PORTUGAL

Ordem do Exercito. Minister of War. 1920.
Plano de Uniformes, Oficias Guardas—Marinhas, E. Aspirantes Diversa Classes da Armada. Minister of Marine. 1913.
Regulamento de Uniformes e pequeno equipmento para Sergentos e pracas da Amarda. Minister of Marine. 1925.
Direccoa Geral Dos Negocios Politicos E. Diplomaticos. Foreign Minister. 1913.
Policia Civica de Lisbon Ordem de Servico No. 53. Commissioner General. 1924.

ROUMANIA

Die Rumanische Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.

RUSSIA

Die Russische Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.
Die neuen Felduniformen der Russischen Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1920.

SALVADOR

Copia Del Regulamento de Uniformdad Para El Ejercito. Minister of War. 1923.

SIAM

Dress Regulations for the Army. Minister of War. 1924.

SPAIN

Die Spanische Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.

Cartilla de Uniformidad del Cuerpo do Estado Major Del Ejercito. Minister of War. 1884.

Reglamento de Divisas Militares Para el Ejercito. Minister of War. 1884.

Uniformes, Divisas Y Distintivos Del Personal de la Marina de Guerra Espanola. Minister of Marine. 1921.

Cuerpo De Seguridad Uniforme de Jefeys y Oficiales. Director General of Police. 1924.

SWEDEN

Die Schwedische Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.

Svenska Marines Rulla. Navy Department. 1917.

SWITZERLAND

Die Schweizer Armee. Moritz Ruhl. About 1914.

Taschenkalender Fur Schweizerische Wehrmanner. War Department. 1922.

TURKEY

Die Armee der Balkanstaaten. Moritz Ruhl. About 1910.

The Military Costume of Turkey. Published by Thomas McLean. 1818.

Turkish Navy Dress Regulations. Navy Department. About 1920.

Turkish Police Dress Regulations. Police Department. About 1924.

URUGUAY

Reglamento de Uniformes Y Monturas. War Department. 1916.
Anexo to the above. 1920.
Pamphlet regarding Cadet Uniformes. 1920.

UNITED STATES

The Army of the United States (from 1774 to 1888). The Quartermaster General. 1888.
Twenty-six Additional plates to same (1898 to 1907). H. A. Ogden. 1907.
Uniforms of the American, British, French and Hessian Armies in the War of the American Revolution (1775-1783). Lieut. Charles M. Lefferts. 1926.
The Private Soldier under Washington. C. K. Bolton. 1902.
The United States Army Regulations. War Department. 1863.
Uniform Regulation, United States Navy. Navy Department. 1913.
Revised to 1917.
History of the United States Marine Corps. Capt. Richard S. Collum. 1890.
General Order No. 43. Police Commissioner City of New York. 1922.
Various General and Special Orders. War Department.
Various Police Uniform Data. Police Department.

VENEZUELA

Gaceta Oficial No. 15, 104. Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1923.
Decreto organico de la Marina de Guerra. Minister of Marine. 1923.

YUGOSLAVIA

Dress Regulations of Yugoslavia Army. Minister of War. 1924.

Printed in the United States
30721LVS00002B/199

9 781417 911646

Kessinger Publishing's Rare Reprints

Thousands of Scarce and Hard-to-Find Books

- Americana
- Ancient Mysteries
- Animals
- Anthropology
- Architecture
- Arts
- Astrology
- Bibliographies
- Biographies & Memoirs
- Body, Mind & Spirit
- Business & Investing
- Children & Young Adult
- Collectibles
- Comparative Religions
- Crafts & Hobbies
- Earth Sciences
- Education
- Ephemera
- Fiction
- Folklore
- Geography
- Health & Diet
- History
- Hobbies & Leisure
- Humor
- Illustrated Books
- Language & Culture
- Law
- Life Sciences
- Literature
- Medicine & Pharmacy
- Metaphysical
- Music
- Mystery & Crime
- Mythology
- Natural History
- Outdoor & Nature
- Philosophy
- Poetry
- Political Science
- Psychiatry & Psychology
- Rare Books
- Reference
- Religion & Spiritualism
- Rhetoric
- Sacred Books
- Science Fiction
- Science & Technology
- Self-Help
- Social Sciences
- Symbolism
- Theatre & Drama
- Theology
- Travel & Explorations
- War & Military
- Women
- Yoga

Download a free catalog and search our titles at: www.kessinger.net

ISBN 1-4179-1164-6
9 781417 911646